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BREZHNEV VIEWS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES IN FINNISH PAPER

PM291056 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 81 p 1

["L.I. Brezhnev's Replies to Questions from a Correspondent of the Finnish Newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATI"]

[Text] Question: The idea of establishing a zone free from nuclear weapons in the north European countries has lately been discussed extensively in that region. What is the Soviet Union's attitude toward the possibility of establishing such a zone?

Answer: We regard with understanding the striving of the peoples in various parts of the world to set up non-nuclear zones in order to strengthen their security and to shield themselves to a certain extent from the catastrophic consequences of nuclear war in case it cannot be averted.

The Soviet Union has already stated its positive attitude, too, to the specific proposal on setting up a non-nuclear zone in northern Europe. There, as distinct from Western Europe whose population today is living on a nuclear volcano, so to speak, these deadly weapons have not so far been deployed. Of course, it would be a good thing if northern Europe's non-nuclear status is sealed and legally formalized in an appropriate way.

The Soviet Union for its part is prepared to assume an obligation not to use nuclear weapons against those north European countries which will participate in the non-nuclear zone, that is, which will renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and their deployment on their territories. This guarantee by the Soviet Union could be formalized by concluding either a multilateral agreement with its participation of bilateral agreements with each of the countries participating in the zone. We, I repeat, are prepared to do this at any time. It stands to reason that the importance of establishing such a zone for the participants in it would be greater if similar guarantees were given to them also by the NATO nuclear powers.

Question: During the discussions in Scandinavian countries about their entry in a nulcear-free zone, the idea is expressed that the Soviet Union's consent to assuming certain additional obligations with regard to the part of its territory adjoining the zone would promote the establishment of such a zone. Can this be counted upon?

Answer: The guarantees of non use of nuclear weapons against countries included in the zone is the chief obligation and undoubtedly the obligation of utmost importance for those countries that the Soviet Union is prepared to assume. But this does not preclude the possibility of considering the question of some other measures applying to our own territory in the region adjoining the nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. The Soviet Union is prepared to discuss this question with the countries concerned.

Comment on Interview

LD281334 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Mikhail Dobrov commentary on Leonid Brezhnev interview with the Finnish paper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATI from the "World Today" program]

[Text] The Soviet Union has always attached great importance to the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe, including the northern part. In this it sees one way to prevent a nuclear conflict on the continent. This attitude of the Soviet Union underwent a new concrete development through the interview granted by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to a Finnish newspaper.

How is it expressed? In the first place is Soviet readiness to accommodate the wishes of the Nordic countries. It is a well-known fact that the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe evokes no opposition in principle in any of the governments of this area. This is shown by the traditional negotiations held by Danish, Norwegian, Finnish, Icelandic and Swedish foreign ministers and premiers in Stockholm in the spring.

In connection with these talks the idea was expressed that certain nearby regions should be included in the non-nuclear zone. Leonid Brezhnev has now expressed readiness to discuss such measures concerning the Soviet territory. Of course, this refers to the area adjoining the nuclear-free zone of northern Europe. Simultaneously the Soviet leader affirmed Soviet readiness to guarantee that it will not use nuclear weapons against countries participating in the nuclear-free zone of northern Europe; that is, countries that refrain from producing, purchasing and deploying nuclear weapons on their territories. This guarantee could be formulated through Soviet participation in multilateral or bilateral signing of agreements with the participating countries. This is the Soviet attitude which, as was emphasized by Leonid Brezhnev, can be implemented at any time in practice. Naturally the significance of the establishment of a non-nuclear zone to its participants would be heightened by similar guarantees from the NATO nuclear powers. It depends on them in several respects whether concrete decisions can be reached to exclude northern Europe from conflicts and guarantee its secure future.

ALLEGATIONS OF MILITARY IMBALANCE IN EUROPE REFUTED

LD302144 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 30 Jun 81

["Is There a Military Disbalance in Europe?"- TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, 30 Jun, TASS--The WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal (the English-language edition of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal) refutes the allegations about military disbalance in Europe, that the Western part of the continent is "defenceless" to the Soviet medium-range missiles.

The journal carries a story about the real state of things in that field. "The Atlantic strategists," the journal writes, "claim that in the European Continent there is the Soviet Union's supremacy as regards medium-range nuclear means", and the "balance has been upset". Thus, the idea is impressed on public opinion of the necessity to 'balance' the Soviet missiles, to increase the NATO's missile arsenal in Europe. But there is no ground for such allegations, as a matter of fact.

Improved Soviet medium-range missiles were deployed on the territory of the European part of the USSR instead of obsolete types of weapons. The same was and is done in the NATO member-countries, admits Drew Middleton, a military correspondent of the New York TIMES. Italian Senator and former Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the NATO Allied Force in Europe Nino Pasti said in February this year that the "SS-20" missiles are no new weapon in addition to other systems. They replace the "SS" missiles, which have existed for more than 20 years now. In addition when deploying a new missile, the Soviet Union at the same time removes one or two old missiles". [quotation mark as received]

"There has been no change in the general parity of nuclear arms on the European Continent," the journal goes on to write. "Even according to evidence by many Western figures a rough parity of forces remains here."

According to the findings of the Hamburg-based Institute for the Problems of Peace and Security, which is headed by retired General Count Wolf von Baudissin, an analysis of the balance of forces in the field of Euro-strategic arms gives no ground to speak of NATO's lagging behind. The same conclusion has been drawn at another authoritative institution, the London-based International Strategic Research Institute: Today there is a parity between the military forces of the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Pact, including the new Soviet "SS-20" missiles.

It might seem clear that there is a military balance in Europe, as on the global scale, between the NATO member-countries, on the one hand, and the Warsaw Treaty, on the other. But yet the invention is again and again used about some Soviet Union's supremacy in medium-range nuclear means.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SOVIET PROPOSALS, REAGAN POLICIES

PM301536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 81 p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov "International Review"]

[Text] This June week will live long in the memories of people in both hemispheres of our earth--it has been marked by a new upsurge in the struggle of the forces of peace against the forces of war and aggression, which are persisting in their adventurist policies and stubbornly trying for the sake of their own egoistic interests to reverse the development of international relations--from detente to resurrection of the cold war. At this grave moment a new calm and, at the same time, resolute appeal to people's reason and conscience has resounded throughout the world from the capital of our socialist motherland--at Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's suggestion the USSR Supreme Soviet advanced an initiative of truly global significance.

"It is necessary now, today, to do everything to bar the path of lovers of boundless arms and military adventures," the leader of our party and state said in his speech 23 June. "Everything must be done to ensure people's right to life. And there can be no outsiders or indifferent people in this matter: it concerns absolutely everyone. It concerns government and political parties, public organizations and, of course, parliaments elected by peoples and acting in their name."

This ardent appeal has been actively supported by our people at numerous rallies held throughout the country last week. The fraternal socialist countries and communist and workers' parties voice solidarity with it. It has been adopted by international public organizations and by movements advocating peace. It has been greeted with understanding by sober-minded figures and parliamentarians in capitalist states who are conscious of their responsibility for the preservation of peace.

For Life on Earth

Those who participated in the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet session will remember all their life the special atmosphere of high moral upsurge which reigned in the hall during the discussion of the draft appeal submitted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet Presidium. The speakers supporting that proposal spoke with profound emotion, pronouncing words that came from the heart.

It so happened that this session took place at a time when our people were marking the 40th anniversary of the start of the Great Patriotic War, and terrible scenes of what we lived through at that dreadful time was vividly pictured in the deputies' minds.

"It was the worst of all the wars that have ever fallen to our people's lot, and even to the lot of any people on earth," our party and state leader recalled. "We did not wage that sacred battle against the aggressor for the sake of glory but for the sake of life on earth.

"Our people will never forget the millions of Soviet people who fell in that battle. Never!"

And all in the hall rose from their seats, as one, to honor the memory of the fallen heroes. At that moment everyone was remembering the lessons of the war and thinking about how important it is now, today, to bar the path of lovers of boundless arms and military adventures in order to ensure the peoples' right to life.

"Special weight and magnetic force are imparted to the appeal by the fact that it has been advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--someone who strode the fiery versts of the Great Patriotic War from the first to the last days," deputy Z.P. Samoletova, a Leningrad worker who lived through the horrors of the military blockade and lost her relatives, declared on mounting the session platform. And, just like the other speakers she called for the adoption of that document.

"The ensuring of peace was, is and remains the highest foreign policy goal of the Soviet state"--today these words stated in the appeal adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet session have resounded throughout the world, crushing the spurious bourgeois propaganda myth of the imaginary "Soviet military threat." And however the imperialists' propaganda service try to ignore the appeal or to distort its purport, they do not and never will succeed in concealing the chief essence of that document.

"The USSR Supreme Soviet appeals to the legislative organs of all countries to come out decisively for talks which would result in the prevention of a new round of the nuclear missile arms race--honest, equitable talks without any preliminary conditions or attempts at diktat."

However slanderous bourgeois propaganda might indoctrinate people and intimidate them with the endless continuation of twaddle about the "Soviet threat," they cannot fail to understand in the end that in our nuclear age dialogue and negotiation are equally necessary to everyone, as peace, security and confidence in the future are necessary to everyone. There is now no other sensible means of resolving disputed problems, however acute and complex they might be, other than negotiation.

But what have we heard these days from the American capital?

"America Teases the Bear"

At the same time as a whole number of parliaments and public organizations have already supported the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal, neither the U.S. Senate nor the House of Representatives has so far responded to it in any way. And when journalists asked the State Department spokesman how the U.S. administration evaluates this appeal, he said that he "did not have (!) any specific comments in that connection."

It is not surprising that even the U.S. bourgeois press is increasingly frequently publishing articles sharply critical of American foreign policy, which is founded on anticommunism. Newspapers emphasize that this old-fashioned policy is eliciting increasingly serious objections from U.S. allies.

"America Teases the Bear"--this was the title given to his Washington POST article by the well-known U.S. commentator Joseph Kraft, who until recently actively supported U.S. Secretary of State Haig but is now seriously alarmed by his failures. "The whole world now believes," Kraft writes, "that it is essentially the aim of American policy with regard to Russia to tease the bear...."

Pointing out that the U.S. NATO allies fear "U.S. recklessness," he emphasizes. "Those of us who supported the secretary of state cannot but ask themselves how he has permitted such degradation of the diplomatic process to occur with his participation."

Even sharper is the assessment made by the veteran American journalist Reston in the pages of the New York TIMES 24 June. "President Reagan's clumsy foreign policy portends a storm," he declared. "Thus, in the past few days an agreement with China on deliveries of weapons to it has been announced, it has been confirmed that (American) electronic posts for surveillance of the Soviet Union exist in that country (that is, in China—Yu.Zh,) weapons worth $3 billion have been offered to Pakistan, and the beginning of the end of Soviet power has been predicted." At the same time, Reston points out, "It has been announced that official talks with Moscow on the control of nuclear arms will not begin until March 1982 (!)"

"All this," he emphasizes, "has been stated in the most light-hearted manner, and primarily by officials." It is natural that in this situation "Opposition to Reagan's foreign policy is growing in Congress and in other circles."

Well, as regards the American Congress, if I were in Reston's place I would not be in any hurry to make such an assessment. For the time being the Congress very obediently accepts the present administration's foreign policy and sanctions more and more increases in military spending without putting up any opposition. But outside Congress, in U.S. public circles, despite the incredible anti-Soviet propaganda spree, opposition to this adventurist policy really is growing.

The chief object of the growing concern of sober-minded Americans and, particularly, of the public in countries allied with the United States is the reluctance being expressed increasingly openly by representatives of the new administration to begin arms limitation talks with the USSR until it succeeds in creating a "position of strength" from which it would be possible to try to dictate its terms to us.

Although at the NATO Council's Rome session, in order to reassure the alarmed allies, the U.S. secretary of state made a vague and highly indefinite promise to begin talks on nuclear arms limitation "before the end of the year," spokesmen for the Reagan administration are now very openly casting doubt on that promise. The well-known "hawk" E. Rostow, who was recently appointed director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (they really "set a wolf to keep the sheep!"), recently issued a sensational statement to the effect that "the Reagan administration will probably not be ready to begin official talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms before March 1982."

However, even Haig himself, speaking at a press conference in Manila, where he tried with no great success to involve the ASEAN states in an anti-Soviet "crusade," made it clearly understood that the United States certainly does not intend to accelerate the start of talks, although this is being demanded increasingly loudly by its allies.

"The Reagan administration," he said, "is currently revising its whole approach to the problem of strategic arms limitation as a whole." And here he added with great significance that the SALT talks, as well as all other talks with the USSR, including those in the trade and economic sphere, "will be measured very carefully against the conduct (!) of the Soviet Union in international affairs." With his characteristic self-conceited ambition Haig explained that "the Soviet Union's international conduct is unacceptable (!)" to the United States and that the USSR "must change it if it wants to participate in a dialogue."

These days U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, Eagleburger, Haig's assistant for European affairs, and Holdridge, another assistant of his, have repeatedly expressed themselves in the same spirit. Holdridge, for example, gave a promise while in Beijing to "put pressure (!) on Vietnam in the political, economic and, if necessary, military respects" in order to secure "certain changes in Hanoi's conduct."

Shortly before this White House staffer Pipes even permitted himself to make the development of U.S. relations with the USSR conditional on...a change in the political system in our country. In a conversation with a correspondent of Britain's REUTER agency he declared that "talks with the Russians are pointless" and that "war is inevitable if the Russians do not abandon communism." Well, really! Even the late Dulles, maker of anti-Soviet policy in the fifties, did not conceive of such a thing....

Time To Make Lovers of Adventures See Sense!

During these uneasy days statesmen and politicians who feel their responsibility for the future of mankind are openly expressing alarm at the dangerous trends which are manifesting themselves so openly in the policies of the United States and its most zealous NATO allies.

Even such conservative British newspapers as THE TIMES, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH and THE FINANCIAL TIMES, which have always given every support to any actions by the "senior partner"--the United States--are now increasingly frequently voicing alarm at the "extravagant" statements by representatives of the American administration. "West Europeans," THE FINANCIAL TIMES wrote recently, "are concerned at Washington's too simplified view of the world as an arena of confrontation with communism. They are right to recall that anticommunism cannot take the place of a clearly defined foreign policy." Similar notes of alarm are also to be heard in the pages of the press reflecting the position of the governments of other NATO countries, particularly the FRG. Not to mention those countries' progressive circles, which are not only sounding the alarm by exposing the aggressive U.S. policy but are also actively rising to the struggle to curb lovers of adventures.

Sober voices are to be heard even in the United States, including among politicians who not so long ago were at the helm of foreign policy. Noteworthy in this connection is a statement by Cyrus Vance, former U.S. secretary of state, who resigned from that post, as the reader will recall, in protest at the Carter administration's adventurist attempt to free by force the American diplomats being held in Iran.

"I know," he declared recently on American television, "that the Soviet Union is prepared to use any opportunity to start talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear facilities. At the same time the Reagan administration has done nothing in that direction. What's more, it is pursuing a provocative policy toward the Russians, as evidenced by the unwarranted decision, announced a few days ago, to sell modern American weapons to China."

Vance demanded an end to the White House's adventurist policy and the resumption of nuclear arms limitation talks with the USSR without delay.

You cannot help seeing, however, that all these warnings have not yet stopped the new American administration and the U.S. NATO allies which support its positions. The tenseness of the situation in the world is increasing all the time. Exceptionally great under these conditions is the responsibility of all peace-loving countries and peoples for wrecking adventurist plans and preventing the irreparable from happening. There is now no more important and urgent cause than the consistent, purposeful, selfless struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace, for detente and disarmament, as the USSR Supreme Soviet has urged all parliaments and peoples.

These days mass antiwar measures have been developed in West Europe. Thousands-strong columns of defenders of peace are currently marching from Copenhagen to Paris. An impressive antimissile rally was held in Hamburg, in which approximately 100,000 people participated. The FRG's antiwar youth festival in Dortmund gathered together more than 210,000 people; and in the same country more than 1 million people have already signed the Krefeld appeal, which urges people to say "No!" to nuclear weapons. There is rapid growth in the movement of British fighters for peace, against the deployment of new American missiles in Britain.

History taught a grim lesson to mankind, which proved unable to prevent World War II at the end of the thirties. The peoples paid too high a price then for the fact that they could not parry the impending threat in time. The tragedy cannot be allowed to repeat itself. It is necessary and possible to do everything to prevent a new world war!

SRV UN ENVOY CRITICIZES U.S.-PRC 'COLLUSION'

PM291051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from R. Tuchnin "World Today" feature: "Profound Alarm"]

[Text] American-Chinese collusion is causing profound alarm among the peoples of Indochina. This applies primarily to the development of cooperation between the United States and China in the military sphere which rose to a new level as a result of U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's visit to Beijing. This was stated at a UN Headquarters press conference by Ha Van Lau, Socialist Republic of Vietnam permanent representative at the United Nations, TASS reports from New York.

We view the dangerous cooperation between Washington and Beijing primarily in the context of the hundreds of thousands of Chinese soldiers massed on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, the Vietnamese representative said. This is a great threat to Vietnam's security and sovereignty. We believe that the alliance is a threat to all China's small neighbors and undermines the opportunities for seeking peace and stability in that region. American-Chinese cooperation is based on anti-Sovietism and hatred of socialism, Ha Van Lau added.

USTINOV SCORES 'FEVERISH' U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITY

LD011010 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul, TASS--"The Soviet Union's peaceable policy is counterposed by the aggressive imperialist circles, above all of the USA, with a course for aggravating international tensions. They are openly declaring against detente, are building up the arms race and increasing military appropriations. Their feverish militaristic activity is directed at ensuring military supremacy over the socialist countries, in the first place over the USSR, at forcing their will on freedom-loving peopels," said USSR Defense Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov. He was addressing a reception in the Kremlin today in honour of graduates of military academies. "Acting jointly with the imperialist reaction are the Chinese hegemonists, whose hostile policy to the Soviet Union is becoming increasingly malicious and dangerous to the cause of peace, the minister stressed.

"Our party, its Leninist Central Committee draw the necessary conclusions from the complex international situation. While resolving the great creative problems they do not overlook for a single day questions pertaining to strengthening the Soviet Union's might.

"Forty years have recently passed since the day of the treacherous attack of Nazi Germany against the Soviet Union and the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War," Dmitriy Ustinov pointed out. "The lessons of that war demand from all Soviet people a permanent and unremitting manifestation of lofty vigilance and permanent alertness. The Armed Forces are the powerful guards of the Soviet people's creative labour effort. They have everything necessary in order to give a resolute rebuff to any aggression wherever it may stem from," the Soviet defense minister stressed. "But the high combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces is no threat to anybody. It reliably serves peace and security of peoples, has been and remains an important factor in bridling the imperialist ambitions for world domination. Our armed forces fulfil their great historic mission of the defense of socialism and peace in single combat formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-states."

REAGAN TAX PROGRAM DRAWS PUBLIC CRITICISM

PM300935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS correspondent Washington dispatch in A. Kapralov and V. Popov "World Today" roundup: "President's Speech"]

[Text] U.S. President R. Reagan has delivered a speech in San Antonio (Texas) devoted to the country's economic problems. It marks the beginning of a whole series of planned speeches by the President in support of the government program for the "recovery" of the U.S. economy which is running into increasing public opposition in view of its extremely militarist character.

This program envisages a record increase in U.S. military spending which, for the new fiscal year beginning in October is planned to be of the order of $226 billion and in all in the coming 5 years will reach the astronomical sum of $1.5 trillion. To finance these unprecedented militarist preparations the administration has outlined a sharp reduction in social programs which, in the next year alone, will be cut by almost $40 billion.

Trying to "sweeten" this bitter new pill prepared by Washington for millions of Americans, the President made speical efforts to boost his tax-cutting program, presenting it as almost the greatest boom for the population which will give Americans a respite from the steadily intensifying tax burden.

These assertions, however, do not stand up to criticism. It has been established beyond doubt that the tax reform proposed by the White House is a promonopoly measure tailored to suit the rich and the monopolies and boding no good for ordinary Americans.

Thus, according to the figures from a study carried out by the "citizens for a fair tax system" organization, the Reagan tax reform will in fact lead to a 15 percent tax reduction for affluent Americans and a 28 percent increase in tax demands on the population's poorest strata.

A broad public movement is gathering momentum in the country against the monopolies' new onslaught on the people's living standard. An increasing number of politicans and public and state figures are expressing scathing criticism of the administration's program.

G. Gallup, an expert on the U.S. public mood and head of a public opinion institute, pointed out that the sharp fall in President R. Reagan's popularity recorded at the beginning of June is primarily the result of Americans' broadening discontent with his economic policy. Speaking in Washington, T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, stressed that the administration's economic measures are fraught with "catastrophe" for the country and that they are tailored exclusively for the needs of the "greedy rich." The CBS television company noted that this is very sharp criticism of the White House from the leadership of the Congress of the R. Reagan administration, a TASS correspondent reports from Washington.

PEACE CORPS LINKED TO INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

LD301134 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Jun, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyuty reports: A press conference for Loret Ruppe who has just been appointed director of the Peace Corps was held here obviously for purposes of propaganda. She praised in every way the "benefactory" and "selfless" assistance rendered by the Peace Corps to developing countries. According to her, American "missionaries" do not spare themselves to develop the economy, culture, and national awareness of peoples of developing countries. Loret Ruppe said that functionaries of the Peace Corps exert themselves to help the population of developing countries overcome their difficulties.

Then why is it that developing countries show the door to these "well-intentioned people"? L. Ruppe herself admitted that in 20 years of the existence of the Peace Corps 29 countries rejected its services and three countries intend to act similarly in the months ahead.

The reasons for this are easy to see. U.S. ruling circles have long since made the Peace Corps an instrument of gross interference in the affairs of developing countries, of their economic and political enslavement. Agents of the CIA, military intelligence services and other special services of the United States operate under the cover of that organisation.

The close ties between the Peace Corps and the intelligence services were clearly confirmed again when a certain Thomas Pocken was appointed to the post of director of the governmental organisation ACTION which controls the Peace Corps. He is a former staff member of military intelligence services and he took part in the United States' war in Vietnam. His appointment is clearly connected with the attempts of the new administration to intensify the work of the Peace Corps in conditions where the struggle against national liberation movements has actually become Washington's state policy.

VISITING CONGRESSMEN MEET WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

Meeting With Educators

LD292024 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jun, TASS--A meeting was held in the Commissions for People's Education and Culture of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet with a visiting group of American congressmen--members of the House Post Secondary Education Subcommittee led by its Chairman Paul Simon.

It was stressed during the talk that broader Soviet-American cooperation, including interparliamentary contacts, promoted understanding between both nations, relaxation of international tension and the cause of peace and detente. A desire was voiced for the development of scientific and cultural ties between the USSR and the United States and their positive significance was emphasized for the strengthening of bilateral relations.

Taking part in the talk were Chairman of the People's Education and Culture Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Petr Fedoseyev, Deputy Chairman of the People's Education and Culture Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Rector of Moscow State University Anatoliy Logunov and other officials.

On the same day the congressmen had meetings and talks with Soviet Ministers Vyacheslav Yelyutin, Mikhail Prokofyev and other officials.

Meeting With Parliamentarians

LD302100 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun, TASS--A meeting with a group of American congressmen, members of the House Post Secondary Education Subcommittee led by Subcommittee Chairman Paul Simon was held today at the Commissions for Foreign Affairs of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The participants in the meeting expressed serious concern over the aggravation of the international situation and worsening of Soviet-American relations.

Members of the commissions for foreign affairs of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet pointed out the consistence of the Soviet Union's line for the development of constructive relations with the United States, for the resumption of a dialogue on such key problems of the present as limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

Special attention was devoted to fresh foreign policy initiatives, which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the appeal "to the parliaments and peoples of the world", which was recently adopted at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The text of the appeal was presented to the American congressmen.

While expressing different views on a number of issues, the participants in the meeting were unanimous that the preservation of peace, limitation of arms and improvement of Soviet-American relations meet the interests of the peoples of both countries and the entire humanity.

Chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group Aleksey Shitikov gave a luncheon in honour of the guests.

ALEKSANDROV PRAVDA ARTICLE ON CCP ANNIVERSARY

LD802256 Moscow TASS in English 2221 GMT 30 Jun 81

["Unabridged text" of I. Aleksandrov article carried in 1 July PRAVDA, entitled "On the 60th Anniversary of the CCP"--quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul, TASS--"The First Congress of the Communist Party of China, which took place in Shaghai on July 1, 1921, marked a new stage in the revolutionary movement which was mounting in China under the impact of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"During the 60 years since its foundation the CCP has travelled a great and arduous path marked both by glorious victories and serious setbacks.

"One peculiarity of the CCP's history is that since the outset two lines--one proletarian, Marxist-Leninist and internationalist," represented by such outstanding revolutionaries as Li Dazhao, Qu Quibo, Wang Ming, Gao Gang, Peng Diekuai, Zhu Dei, Lin Boqu and others, the other petty-bourgeois, great-power and chauvinistic, epitomized in the activities of Mao Zedong and his followers--have been conflicting in it."

"Since the early 1930's, when the terror of Kuomintang reaction had been unleashed in the country, the CPC found itself in an extremely grave situation. Mao Zedong made use of this opportunity. In January 1935, at the co-called 'extended meeting' of the Politbureau of the CCP Central Committee in Zunyi, from which the majority of Politbureau members were absent, he seized leadership of the party and the army. Mao and his followers staged numerous purges and victimisation campaigns directed against the internationalist forces in the party and strove for substituting Mao Zedong's ideas' for Marxist-Leninism.

"Despite these facts, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the Chinese people, the dedicated struggle of the communists-internationalists and international aid helped the party remain in the mainstream of revolutionary struggle and led the Chinese people to victory over the forces of reaction."

"The rout of Hitler fascism and militarist Japan by the Soviet Union was very important to the destinies of the Chinese revolution. In 1965-1949 proper conditions were created in liberated Manchuria, to which the centre of the Chinese revolution had shifted for the successful completion of the struggle of the masses led by the CCP for China's socialist perspectives.

"The Soviet communists, like all the progressive forces of the world, pay a tribute of memory and gratitude to Chinese communists, hundreds of thousands of heroic sons and daughters of China who had laid down their lives for the victory of the revolution and for the cause of socialism in their country.

"Following the proclamation of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, the CCP and the country entered a new stage. Now the grandiose tasks of overcoming China's age-old semi-colonial backwardness and building a new society were the order of the day."

"Loyal to its internationalist duty, the Soviet country came to the aid of the young republic. A treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance signed in Moscow on February 14, 1980, and other documents made provisions for the large-scale development of political, economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the PRC.

"The 8th CCP Congress which took place in 1956 confirmed the party's general line for building socialism in close alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. It formulated the tasks of raising the material and cultural standards of the people on the basis of developing production, pointed out the need to further improve democracy in the country, and outlined a number of important measures to be taken in party development. It drew attention to the need to observe unswervingly the principle of collective leadership and to combat personality cult; mention of 'Mao Zedong's ideas' was dropped from the statement of the ideological and theoretical principles of the party."

"Feeling the ground slipping from under their feet in the party and in the state, Mao and his followers launched an attack on the gains of socialism in China and began pushing for a revision of the decisions taken by the 8th CCP Congress. In 1958 they launched an adventuristic 'big leap' policy which brought untold privations to the people and did irreparable damage to the PRC's economic, social and cultural development.

"Great-power ambitions took the upper hand in the foreign policy line of the CCP leadership as well. A slander campaign against the CPSU and fraternal parties began to be whipped up and emphasis was laid on aggravating international tensions and on teaming up with the reactionary, anti-Soviet and anti-socialist forces.

"During the 1960's the more conscientious part of the working people and the Chinese party and state cadres who were loyal to Marxism-Leninism could not help feeling increasing concern for the situation in the country and realising that the further pursuit of Mao Zedong's course was bound to lead China into a quagmire".

"Apparently, the CCP leadership should pause and take a realistic look at the situation, and also lend the ear to advice given both by the Chinese communists and by the true friends of the CCP and China elsewhere. Instead the Maoists launched the so-called Cultural Revolution, which actually became a counterrevolutionary coup intended to establish the military-bureaucratic dictatorship of Mao Zedong's grouping. The consequences of this tragedy are well known, and are recognized today by the Chinese leaders themselves, as was noted anew at the 6th plenary meeting of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

"'The experience of the social and economic development of the PRC over the past twenty years is a painful lesson showing what any distortion of the principles and essence of socialism in home and foreign policy leads to,' said Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress.

"The 1980's [as received] saw in China complex and controversial internal political developments, a grave economic situation, the collapse of Maoist slogans and the aggravation of power struggle. The regime has resoundingly failed in its search for and practical implementation of the so-called 'Chinese model' of social development and in leading the country out of the present crisis on the basis of 'modernised Maoism'." [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2200 GMT on 30 June adds the following passage: "The party is in a state of crisis. It does not express the interests of the working class of the Chinese People's Republic. The RENMIN RIBAO, the organ of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, admits that the party is not the vanguard of the people. Its authority is low as never before. The party's line is not meeting with understanding and support either among the population or among the members of the Chinese Communist Party themselves."]

"The Chinese leadership is steering a course for making an alliance with the militarist circles of imperialism on an anti-Soviet basis, frustrating detente, whipping up the arms race and pushing mankind towards thermonuclear catastrophe. This playing with fire is utterly hostile to the cause of world peace, and also to the vital interests of the Chinese people.

"Practice has fully confirmed the soundness of the CPSU's class-based analysis of the process taking place in the Communist Party of China and in the country as a whole, and the important and principled character of the conclusions as regards Maoism's hostility to Marxism-Leninism. Maoism is breeding ever new social antagonisms because the Maoist doctrine is incompatible with the genuine requirements of China's development and the building of socialism in it, and is at odds with the aspirations of the entire Chinese people. Nevertheless, the plenary meeting of the CCP Central Committee that took place the other day announced that 'Mao Zedong's ideas' remain 'the guiding ideas of the party'."

"'The Soviet Union has never sought, nor does it now seek any confrontation with the People's Republic of China. We follow the course set by the 24th and 25th Congresses of the CPSU, and would like to build our ties with that country on a good-neighbour basis. Our proposals for normalizing relations with China remain open, and our feelings of friendship and respect for the Chinese people have not changed,' Leonid Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress.

"On that day of the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of China the Soviet communists express their firm belief that in the final analysis the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and scientific socialism will emerge victorious on Chinese soil as well. Our people are convinced that the Communist Party of China and the working people of that country will eventually be able to overcome the zigzag of history imposed on them, return to organizing their life on the basis of scientific socialism and rejoin the close-knit ranks of fighters for communism, the bright future of the whole of mankind."

MOSCOW EXAMINES CHINESE LEADERSHIP CHANGES

LD302355 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Reports from Beijing say that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has held its full-scale meeting. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Vladimir Korolev writes:

There is nothing surprising in that reshuffle in the Beijing oligarchy. There has been talk about it in Beijing already a long time ago. The present full-scale meeting simply made it clear who is who in present-day China. At the same time it showed that there is a continuing power struggle in the Beijing leadership. That struggle is associated with two concrete figures, Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng. Deng heads the group of so-called pragmatists and Hua came to the forefront during the Cultural Revolution. In that group are other persons, who, like Hua, were swept into prominence by the wave of that notorious political campaign. Lately, however, the supporters of Hua Guofeng have been losing one position after another. He himself was blamed for the economic failures in 1977 and 1978, and the prospect of his removal from the chief party post became evident after the trial of the gang of four and the Lin Biao group which took place in Beijing at the end of last year. Deng used that trial to discredit his opponents. Political observers believe, however, that though Deng has now been able to win over Hua that will not end the power struggle in China. The group of Hua Guofeng still has big support in the party and the army. Out of the almost 40 million members of the Chinese Communist Party half joined it in the years of the Cultural Revolution.

Besides, on the side of those who became prominent during the Cultural Revolution was the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Ye Jianying, who has rather strong support among senior army officers. Ye Jianying and his supporters are against Deng and his backers gaining too strong a position, and are against some of the things they do. So, the forecast that the political struggle in China will continue to become more and more acute is well-grounded. Specialists on China say that the chairman of the Military Commission of the party's Central Committee, Deng, will have more opportunities to deal with his opponents in the army. Very indicative in that respect is a report from Beijing which says that recently a military court sentenced eleven high-ranking officers to long prison terms. They were accused of belonging to the group of former Defense Minister Lin Biao who, in the early '70's, was said to have been preparing a plot against Mao Zedong. The power struggle in China has had a damaging effect on the internal situation of the country. There is neither stability nor unity in China, though the Beijing leaders claim otherwise. The unstable internal political situation in China could lead to zig-zags in Beijing's foreign policy which justifies military methods, including a world nuclear war, in order to attain the hegemonistic objective of China's rulers.

'Acute Power Struggle'

OW010121 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Commentary by station commentator (Hening)]

[Text] Evidence from the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee once again indicates the Beijing leaders' attempt to conceal the serious problems facing the Chinese Communist Party is greeting its 60th founding anniversary under conditions of all-round crisis. Factional struggles are still going on at the central level and in various localities. The Chinese Communist Party is now characterized by its ideological confusion and tottering conditions. More often than not, Chinese politics is marked by sudden, tense situations. In 1980, for example, there were frequent changes in leadership, including those in provincial party organizations, state organs and the army as well as those in the Chinese State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee. The fifth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, held in February 1980, removed a number of high-ranking party leaders from their posts--a vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and three members of its Political Bureau. The purge against party leaders, however, did not end with the fifth plenary session. At the session of the National People's Congress held in September, the purge was actually in the nature of a big personnel reshuffle. Even during the whole period of preparations for the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, the acute internal struggle did not cease among Chinese leaders. This caused repeated postponements of the session, and finally it was held under conditions of strict secrecy. Removal of Hua Guofeng from the posts of chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of its Military Commission is indicative of the continued acute power struggle within China's high-level leadership.

Beijing's high-level struggle, by which some people gain power and others lose it, is a chief, but not the only, reason for the unstable social and political situation in China.

Other reasons include the loss of the Chinese Communist Party's actual leading role in society, the crisis due to loss of faith and the unpopularity of policies carried out by the high-level ruling clique.

Seizing power is the motive for the Beijing leaders going into action, and as a result, some people gain power while others lose it. Practice has already proved that the struggle for power within the high-level leadership is the chief reason contributing to the unstable and strained situation and lack of unity in China.

MONGOLIAN PAPER CITED ON POLISH SITUATION

LD281052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0903 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Jun, TASS--UNEN, organ of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, has published an editorial article entitled: "A Clear Expression of Consistent Internationalist Policy."

The communists and working people of our country, the article says, perceive with great satisfaction the letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] Central Committee in connection with events in Poland as a political document deeply imbued with concern for strengthening the unity of the socialist community countries and redoubling the power of the world communist movement. The Mongolian public fully supports the appraisals and conclusions contained in the CPSU Central Committee's letter. It is a fresh vivid expression of the unshakable loyalty of great Lenin's party to its internationalist duty and of real support for the PZPR and Polish communists in their efforts to overcome the grave crisis in the country.

UNEN writes that, taking advantage of the difficulties that have arisen in the country's economy for their own unseemly purposes, internal reactionary groupings in Poland have--with the support of imperialist diversionary centers--launched counterrevolutionary activities that constitute a direct threat to the revolutionary gains of the Polish people, the independence of the Polish People's Republic and the fate of the socialist system in that country.

The Polish People's Republic, as a state, has been following the path of the construction of socialism for 37 years now, and as a participating country in the military and political alliance of socialist states--the Warsaw Treaty Organization--and a member of the CEMA, is an integral element of the world socialist community. Thus, the danger threatening the socialist system in Poland is at the same time a threat to the interests of the whole socialist community, to its cohesion and integrity, to our common security.

If the imperialist circles and the counterrevolutionary forces inside Poland that are encouraged by them are allowed to achieve that which they are now attempting, the correlation of forces of the two world systems would change sharply to the detriment of the interests of socialism not only in Europe but in the whole world. The consequences of the intrigues of the enemies of People's Poland for the forces of peace, democracy and social progress are clear to all.

The crisis gripping Poland is also being used by the forces of international reaction for their dark purposes in yet another direction. They are energetically using the situation in Poland to denigrate the socialist system and to discredit the high aims and just principles of socialism in order to make fresh attacks on the international communist movement.

The CPSU Central Committee letter is a blow to the intrigues of counterrevolutionary forces that are attempting to wrest the Polish People's Republic from the socialist community and throw it to the imperialists who are openly and cynically interfering in Poland's internal affairs so that they can tear it apart.

The CPSU Central Committee letter exposes the actions of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] counterrevolutionary organizations and the Confederation for an Independent Poland, which, using the extremist wing of the Solidarity trade union association, are by deceit involving the workers in a plot against people's power in Poland.

Concealing their aims behind a minimal concern for the defense of the interests of the working class, the trade association Solidarity has made and is making various demands on the government, and by threatening strikes is winning various concessions from the government, including concessions on issues that directly affect the interests of the workers.

In this way the counterrevolution has become trusted by a certain section of the working class in its attempts to make use of it in the realization of its far-reaching intrigue to seize power.

Such social measures as increasing pay and cutti[illegible]rking time should be implemented under socialism according to plan, in accordance [illegible] the growth in the economic potential of the country. Only in this case can these measures respond to the genuine interests of the working class.

Thus a certain section of the working class has become an instrument for carrying out the intrigues of hostile forces aimed against the working class itself. The Polish working class must and does realize this fact. Because of the grave situation which exists in Poland, it must do so.

The CPSU Central Committee letter says what a high responsibility rests on the PZPR and Polish communists for the fate of socialist Poland. It justly says that all healthy social forces should be mobilized and that the PZPR itself, its aktiv and leadership, should show revolutionary resolve in order to rebuff the class enemies and to stop their feeble counterrevolutionary impulse.

The communists and working people of our country hope, writes UNEN in conclusion, that the PZPR, relying on the country's patriotic forces, will be able to withstand the stern tests which have fallen upon it and to cope successfully with the tasks of socialist renewal in Poland.

DEMONSTRATIONS MARK HUANG HUA'S ARRIVAL IN DELHI

PM301343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Shirokov dispatch: "With Black Flags"]

[Text] Delhi, 26 Jun--The arrival in India of PRC State Council Vice Premier and PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua was greeted with black flags and mass demonstrations outside the Chinese Embassy in Delhi. Taking part in the demonstrations were numerous refugees from Tibet living in India and representatives of local political parties and public organizations. The protest demonstrations and meetings took place under the slogans "Down With Chinese Nuclear Bases in Tibet!", "India Remembers the Chinese Aggression of 1962!"

In items devoted to the first official visit to India by representatives of the Chinese leadership in the past 20 years, the local press stresses that the results of the visit will depend fundamentally on Beijing's stance on the question of the return to India of its territories unlawfully occupied by China.

Tibetans Protest

LD301036 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 30 Jun, TASS—PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who yesterday arrived in Madras, was met at the airport by a mass demonstration of Tibetans. According to the Indian PTI news agency, the Tibetans, living in enforced exile in India, chanted slogans: "Chinese Out of Tibet" and "Tibet Belongs to Tibetans".

Last Friday, when the Chinese minister arrived in the Indian capital, some 2,000 Tibetans staged a demonstration outside the PRC Embassy here, which was supported by a number of Indian public organisations. The demonstrators demanded the right to self-determination for six million Tibetans, the dismantling of the Chinese military bases in Tibet, and protested against the destruction of the Tibetan people's ancient culture and traditions by the Chinese authorities.

'Annexation' of Lands Pursued

LD301750 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

Today, upon the completion of the official visit of Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, to India, it is worthwhile to recall that prior to his trip to New Delhi Beijing propaganda had raised a hue and cry to demonstrate that Beijing was prepared to display goodwill and to settle all its disputes with India through negotiations." Now it has become clear that the Chinese promises to normalise relations with India have not been kept. Instead of the new proposals" trumpeted by the Chinese press, Huang Hua brought to New Delhi China's old plans actually aimed at perpetuating the annexation of Indian lands.

China has been ilegitimately occupying for almost 20 years now as much as 36,000 square kilometres of traditionally Indian land. Apart from that, it lays claim to over 130,000 square kilometres more of Indian territory. Common sense prompts us that the only just way to resolve this problem is for China to return the occupied lands to India and to renounce its territorial claims. But the Beijing emissary showed at the talks in New Delhi the logic of an aggressor rather than goodwill, and took the attitude of an invader. Replying to questions from journalists at a press conference, he plunged in vague discourses to the effect that the territorial problem apparently "is controversial" and should be resolved by achieving a "compromise" rather than by returning to India the lands taken from it.

If one gives some thought to the nature of the proposed "compromise", the only conclusion is that the robber makes conditions for returning the loot. Beijing's verbal equilibristics and demagogy are familiar to the Asian peoples. The Chinese leaders lay claim to the territories of 11 Asian states wholly and eight countries partially. The total area of the lands which Beijing regards as "temporarily lost" exceeds the area of China itself.

To all appearances, the present Chinese leaders with their expansionistic ambitions are bent on carrying through Mao's behest and "acquiring" at an opportune moment South-East Asia and nearby regions with their rich mineral resurces. Now that Washington has voiced its readiness to supply Beijing with modern war technology, including offensive weapons, China will find it far easier than ever before to fulfil its long-standing expansionistic ambitions. It is obvious that Huang Hua, who arrived in New Delhi immediately upon the completion of his talks with U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, pursued his line with due account of the results of the Beijing talks.

The talks in New Delhi forecefully demonstrated that China plays a double game in Asia. As the Indian weekly NEW WAVE aptly pointed out in this context, the purpose of this policy of Beijing is to conceal its hegemonistic ambitions behind a smoke-screen of talk about friendship.

U.S. STEPPING UP INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD302044 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 30 Jun 81

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov: "Afghanistan: Who Prevents a Settlement?"]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun, TASS--The Afghan people have been fighting off an outside aggression for three years now. This aggression is being carried out from the territory of neighbouring Pakistan with the help of weapons and money provided by the United States, Britain, China, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The evidence given by the bandits captured prisoner and also documents and weapons show who is inciting the counter revolutionaries, arming the terrorists and disrupting the constructive work of the Afghan people. The progressive and peaceloving countries of the world welcomed the constructive program for the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan that was put forward by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on May 14, 1980. That program was appreciated by a number of realistically minded statesmen in Western countries as well. During the year since the publication of that statement, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has taken a number of practical steps to implement its proposals aimed at normalising relations with neighbouring countries. This is forceful proof of the consistent, principled and honest nature of the foreign policy of new, revolutionary Afghanistan.

However, the situation around Afghanistan has not yet been settled. Moreover, the undeclared war waged on that sovereign country is erupting into another, an even more dangerous phase. The U.S. is stepping up its intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan, which is illustrated, among other things, by President Reagan's statement about the United States readiness to openly supply weapons to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and by Washington's course for the active militarisation of Pakistan, which is increasingly becoming a point of transit for aggression and a U.S. policeman in the Middle East and Southeast Asia. However, any attempt to talk to Afghanistan from strength is futile. The only true road to settling the situation around Afghanistan, which is and should remain a nonaligned country, lies in the implementation of the political program put forth by the Afghan Government on May 14, 1980.

Political settlement could make it possible to fix, by agreement with the Afghan side, the timetable and procedure of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The non-renewal of intervention against Afghanistan should be dependable and guaranteed, and the withdrawal of troops could be effected step by step, as the agreements reached are implemented in practice. As for the Soviet Union, it actively supports Afghanistan's peace initiatives and puts them in the context of the normalisation of the situation in the region as a whole. The USSR expresses its readiness to participate in settling the situation around Afghanistan both as a separate issue and in connection with security questions in the Persian Gulf. Naturally, only the international aspects of the Afghan problem can be discussed in this case.

Developments forcefully demonstrate that changes which have taken place and continue taking place in Afghanistan are irreversible and that the people of that country are resolved to uphold and further their revolutionary gains. It is not the stepping up of the aggression and subversive activities against Afghanistan but talks on a broad constructive basis proposed by the Afghan Government that, I repeat, constitute the only way to genuine settlement. There is no other sensible alternative.

TASHKENT SCORES 'NERVE GAS' ATTACK ON KABUL SCHOOL

GF301102 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 27 June carries an unattributed commentary entitled: "The Crimes Committed by the Enemies of the DRA People." The radio recalls a recent attack on the potable water tank of the women's Areana school in Kabul and states that about 50 students have been admitted to the hospital with nervous disorders and possible paralysis of the legs caused by nerve gas, which is produced when chemicals are mixed with water. The radio states: "The U.S. imperialists and the experts they send to Pakistan from among the members of their ground forces do not refrain from resorting to the most savage ways and means of intimidating the Afghan people. In order to achieve their objectives, they set fire to schools, libraries and auditoriums. They also create [words indistinct] for the innocent people and poison their children."

Recalling DRA press reports that most of the captured arms bear the inscription "Pennsylvania, USA, 1978," the radio notes: "The robbers captured by the DRA security forces during a raid on their hideout have admitted that they had received training from U.S. and PRC experts at special camps in Pakistan. According to the DRA organizations concerned, the bands of robbers enter the DRA through the mountains to wage subversive activities against the April revolution and crush the solidarity of the DRA masses. The United States and the PRC have armed their spies with modern weapons and lethal poisons to achieve their goals."

Claiming that the U.S. and PRC intelligence networks have spearheaded the attack on the Areana school in Kabul, the radio regrets that despite the evidence confirming the use of poisons manufactured in the United States, UPI continues to maintain that the Soviet Union is using poisonous gas against the counterrevolutionaries. It adds: "Washington and Beijing are the organizers of the undeclared war against the Afghan people. Washington is sending Afghan counterrevolutionaries into the DRA armed with (?deadly) weapons. Are not the crimes that have been committed contrary to the tenets of Islam? Does encouraging such crimes adhere to the principles of Western democracy? Despite all this, the United States continues to pose as the champion of democratic principles."

The radio concludes by recalling meetings throughout the DRA against foreign interference and notes that the recent rally in Kabul has voiced the determination of the Afghan people to oppose counterrevolutionary activities encouraged by foreign countries and to strengthen their populist regime against terrorism.

RYAZAN CEREMONY RECALLS COMBAT TIES WITH POLAND

PM301458 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 81 p 3

[Special correspondent Maj V. Roshchupkin telephone report: "Memory Imposes Obligations"]

[Text] Ryazan, 24 June--The ancient land of Ryazan.... This region of open spaces by the Oka and ancient pine forests is particularly dear to veterans and present-day servicemen of the Polish Army. Here its first formations were formed, trained and equipped with Soviet weapons and combat hardware during the years of the Great Patriotic War. In honor of this event a memorial has been erected in the Ryazanskaya Oblast settlement of Seltsy, where the army of People's Poland was born.

Here on the banks of the beautiful Oka Polish patriots, who rose up alongside Soviet servicemen in the struggle against fascism and for the future of their motherland, which was torn apart by the Hitlerites, swore an oath. Back in 1943 they vowed to "preserve allied loyalty to the Soviet people, who put weapons in our hands to combat the common enemy."

Long and hard was the Polish patriots' path from the banks of the Oka to the banks of the Vistula and the walls of Berlin. Among them was Polish officer Aleksander Bogowicz. Now, 38 years later, his son--a major in the Polish Army, also called Aleksander--trod Ryazan's soil with emotion. Maj A. Bogowicz is deputy commander of a motorized infantry regiment in the Polish Army which was itself formed here, near Ryazan.

There are many cherished memories associated with the land of Ryazan for the family of another man in Major Bogowicz's regiment--Sr Ens Jerzy Jackiewica, a veteran of the unit who has devoted nearly 30 years to his regiment. Here in Seltsy Jackiewicz's three elder brothers joined the Polish Army. One of them, Edward, died at Lenino, but the other two took part in the liberation of their motherland, together with their Soviet brothers.

"Our motorized infantry regiment is the heir to traditions of Polish-Soviet combat friendship," Maj Aleksander Bogowicz said. "Our servicemen preserve these traditions devoutly. We are taking home a handful of earth from the memorial which has been erected here in Seltsy, at the Polish Army's birthplace on Soviet soil. It will serve as an eternal reminder about Soviet people, the Soviet internationalist servicemen and our joint struggle against fascism. We remember that it was the Soviet Army which bore the main brunt of the liberation of our motherland. This earth, which is dear to the heart of every Pole, will be placed in the unit's hall of combat glory."

"At present," Maj A. Bogowicz went on, "a difficult political and economic situation has emerged in Poland. The forces of reaction have decided to give battle to socialism. We Polish servicemen wholly and entirely share the concern about our motherland's destiny displayed by our true, tried and tested friends--Soviet communists and the Soviet people--which is expressed in the CPSU Central Committee's well-known letter. You may be sure that Poland is and will remain socialist."

...The flags of the USSR and Poland fluttered above the parade ground. The fraternal states' anthems rang out. The servicemen marched past solemnly. Taking part in the rally were representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, and also Soviet citizens who are veterans of the Polish Army, representatives of party and Soviet organizations and labor collectives in Ryazan and servicemen from the garrison. They spoke of the need to strengthen the cause of peace in every way, demanded an end to the unrestrained arms race and unanimously approved Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet parliament's appeal to the world parliaments and peoples.

The Polish guests laid flowers at the monument to Soviet-Polish military fraternity which has been erected in the oblast center in the square named for the T. Kosciuszko 1st Polish Division.

POLISH INDUSTRIAL TRADE UNIONS POSITION STRONGER

LD302106 Moscow in Polish to Poland 2000 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] An IZVESTIYA correspondent reports from Warsaw that a strengthening of the position of industry branch trade unions may have been observed recently. They total some 5 million members. Their main task is to safeguard the interests of working people their statute declares.

Chairman of the consultative Commission of Industrial Trade Unions, Albin Szszka, declared that they favored the necessary changes in the social and economic life of the country which must, however, be based on socialist principles. Referring to ideological differences with Solidarity leadership, Szyszka said: We are against a consumerist attitude towards the state, from which, allegedly, once can only make demands and give nothing in return. We are for a broad and conscious participation of working people in the process of socialist changes in Poland.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET GDR LEADERS ON REELECTION

Brezhnev Message to Honecker

PM301330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker,

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you on your reelection as chairman of the GDR State Council.

I am convinced that your activity in this high state post will promote the further all-round development of the socialist GDR, the deepening of the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries and the strengthening of the whole socialist community--the reliable bulwark of peace and international security.

I wish you great successes in implementing these noble ideals.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Tikhonov Congratulates Stoph

PM301331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrade Willi Stoph,

On behalf of the Soviet Government and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you on your relection as chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and I wish you great new successes in your responsible activity in this post.

I am firmly confident that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation which have taken shape between the USSR and the GDR will continue to deepen and widen for the good of our peoples and in the interests of the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BRANDT VISIT TO MOSCOW

Brezhnev Meeting With Brandt

LD301226 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev today received in the Kremlin Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Chairman of the Socialist International Willy Brandt. Taking part in the meeting were member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, Deputy Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski.

A profound concern over the worsening of the international situation, particularly over the build up of the arms race, over the existence of different seats of military conflicts and the aggravation of war danger connected with this was expressed during the meeting.

The confidence was expressed that in the present-day situation it is necessary to do everything possible to continue the policy of detente, to spread it to the military sphere, to safeguard and consolidate peace.

The common view was expressed that the only and reliable way to the solution of disputable international problems is serious talks based on genuine interest in achieving positive results and the readiness of countries to make their contribution suiting the principle of equality and equal security.

Leonid Brezhnev and Willy Brandt set out their respective stands on matters related to medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. This problem can and must be resolved on the basis of the strict observance of the afore-mentioned principle.

The participants in the meeting came out for the continuation of the process of strategic arms limitation, for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting. It was stressed again that no one must be seeking military superiority, that everybody must promote the lowering of the level of military confrontation.

Leonid Brezhnev said that the desire of the NATO militaristic circles to unleash an unprecedented arms race would not give them military superiority, but aggravate the international situation which is already complicated. He emphasized that the 26th CPSU Congress put forward a broad programme of recovery of the international situation and consolidation of peace. Leonid Brezhnev drew attention to the recent appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world and expounded the Soviet Union's stand on the question of turning northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone. The Soviet Union expressed readiness to consider attentively any constructive ideas by other states.

Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that the Soviet Union stood for the consolidation of long-term and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the FRG on the basis of the Moscow Treaty dated 1970 and other basic bilateral documents.

The Social Democratic Party of Germany, said Willy Brandt, advocates that the Federal Republic of Germany should actively promote detente, strengthen mutual understanding between all states, including between the USSR and the USA. Willy Brandt expressed the opinion that Leonid Brezhnev's coming visit to the FRG and his negotiations with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt would promote the development of positive processes in Europe and the whole world.

Leonid Brezhnev and Willy Brandt agreed that contacts and an exchange of opinions between representatives of the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party of Germany were of great significance both for Soviet-West German relations and for consolidation of peace and international security.

The talk passed in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

Brandt Interview on Talks

DW010755 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Reporter Klaus Bednarz interview with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt in Moscow--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Do you have the impression after this talk [with Brezhnev] that the Americans as well as the Russians are equally seriously prepared to negotiate?

[Answer] I cannot give you a general answer. Most of all, I am not certain whether both mean the same in mentioning negotiations.

[Question] One says today in the United States that detente is dead. How do you see the future of detente after your talk in the Kremlin today? Does it still have a chance?

[Answer] Detente must be put on a solid basis again, because without political cooperation no progress can be achieved in the field of military detente and vice versa. We want to achieve that. If no steps will be made toward military limitation and reduction, political and factual cooperation will not survive the eighties.

[Question] Will you return from Moscow with some encouragement regarding this problem or not?

[Answer] Even more meditative, but not without hope.

Situation in Poland Discussed

LD302200 Hamburg DPA in German 2039 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 30 Jun (DPA)--Following his talks with Soviet state and party head Leonid Brezhnev, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt sees no immediate external threat to Poland. Brandt told newsmen this evening that the subject of Poland had been discussed in the meeting with Brezhnev "in a very critical manner." However, he had not gained the impression that we must return to Bonn "gravely concerned".

With reference to the interest that Brezhnev is said to have shown in the north-south summit in Mexico, Brandt said that he had not pressed for participation by the Soviet Union, but Brezhnev himself had said that Moscow was considering "a suitable form" for participating. Brandt confirmed that during the talks he had criticized the recent Soviet attacks on the Federal Republic and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as not being favorable for relations. Brezhnev had merely taken note of this.

Gromyko, Suslov Attend Dinner

LD301702 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave a dinner in the Kremlin today in honour of Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany.

The dinner was attended, along with Willy Brandt, by Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Andreas Meyer-Landrut, West Germany's ambassador to the USSR, and officials from the party of the SPD chairman.

On the Soviet side the dinner was attended by Andrey Gromyko, Mikhail Suslov, Boris Ponomarev and other officials.

Leonid Brezhnev and Willy Brandt made speeches at the dinner.

The dinner passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Brezhnev Dinner Address

LD301608 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev gave a dinner today in honor of SPD Chairman Willy Brandt. Addressing the guest, he said:

"I am glad to greet you again here in Moscow, where you have been more than once. I remember all of our meetings. Looking back at the past we have the right to say: These meetings have brought about considerable results, especially at the turn of the sixites and the seventies, when a changeover from cold war to detente was achieved, a changeover that was of really history-making significance.

What was done in the seventies continues working for peace now in an aggravated international situation.

But let us face up to the truth--today there is a threat of a changeover of a different kind: Now already from detente to a fresh edition of the cold war.

In common with the other socialist countries, the Soviet Union endeavours to prevent the development of this tendency. It will bring no good to any country.

I would like to believe, Mr Brandt, that to both of us, as it was then years ago, peace remains the most precious, a lodestar in practical affairs on the international arena.

And, in our view, there is nothing more essential, more serious among these affairs than putting an end to the arms race.

It would make sense to start in the present situation with a limitation of the nuclear arms race in Europe. We are ready to sit down at the negotiating table on that issue even tomorrow, if you like. But talks have not begun yet because of the U.S. attitude. At the same time our idea of a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles of NATO member countries and the USSR is called into question.

Consequently, if talks start at all, this will happen under conditions when both sides are continuing to implement their programs. But this is not the best way.

I can say that the USSR is ready to suspend the deployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country on the day when talks open on the substance of the matter. This will happen, of course, only if the USA tells us that during the talks it will not build up its medium-range nuclear means in Europe either.

The Soviet Union expects from these talks real weighty results. We think that it is time to start on the way of reducing nuclear missiles.

Every state strives to reliably ensure its security. But this cannot be achieved in the nuclear age by gambling on a gain from the arms race. In this day and age security can be real and lasting only if it is built on the basis of rough military parity of the confronting forces, which has taken shape, and a subsequent reduction of their level. Otherwise nobody will feel safe.

The striving of the USA for military supremacy over the Soviet Union undermines stability in the international arena and makes shaky its own security. I will observe also one more thing. Can it be that arms build-up forever will be the only way for ensuring military balance? This aim can be achieved through a mutual cut in the level of armaments. The peoples would only gain from it.

The USSR and the FRG belong to different alliances, and it goes without saying that each of our countries has its commitments in the alliances. But must these commitments be necessarily subordinated to the policy of military supremacy and of undermining detente? Of course not. At any rate, such an approach is alien to the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

We in the Soviet Union certainly declare for peaceful goodneighbourly relations with the FRG. This is our permanent, if you wish, strategic line. I hope that the forthcoming talks with Chancellor Schmidt in your country the FRG will be held in a constructive spirit and give a boost to cooperation between our countries. Esteemed Mr Chairman: We have had a fair, candid and business-like dialogue in the interests of resolving essential international problems and countering the danger of war.

We are for a dialogue on the widest scale: both between governments and representatives of authoritative public forces, including, of course, between the communists and Social Democrats. We set high store by the participation of the social democrats and socialists in many countries in the struggle against the arms race, against the threat of nuclear war, for consolidating peace--and are always ready to cooperate in this noble cause. This is the principled line of the CPSU, reaffirmed by its 26th congress.

Leonid Brezhnev proposed a toast to the health of Willy Brandt, all guests, to the development of relations between the CPSU and the SPD in the interests of peace and detente, to peace all over the world.

Brandt Reply

LD301902 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun, TASS--Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, expressed profound concern over the present international situation in the world and the continuing build-up of the arms race. He was addressing a dinner in the Kremlin today, which was given in his honour by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Touching upon the exchange of views, which was held in Moscow, Willy Brandt pointed out the full consent of the sides, on the most important issue--that of preserving peace, although, he said, "it would be astonishing if we did not place on record divergences of opinion on a number of important issues."

We, he went on to say, want to be good friends, want that war should never come from the German soil. Willy Brandt pointed to the "greatest significance" to all people in the world of the meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the USA and expressed the view that "the world should not be made to wait for it too long." Willy Brandt expressed regret that the political detente, a start for which was marked in the seventies, had not involved detente in the military field. Now, he pointed out, a difficult task has cropped up to "re-establish detente on a solid basis." Our aim, he went on to say, must be to achieve a rough parity in the field of arms at the lowest possible level without prejudicing the security of either of the sides.

Willy Brandt expressed interest in a successful completion of the tasks in Madrid, and stressed that it is important that the process, which was started in Helsinki, could further develop.

DPA Report

LD301716 Hamburg DPA in German 1541 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun (DPA)--In Moscow today SPD Chairman Willy Brandt criticized recent Soviet depictions of the Federal Republic. Referring to the outbreak of the war, Brandt said at a dinner in the Kremlin, addressing Soviet state and party head Leonid Brezhnev: "In our opinion not everything that has been said in recent weeks is accurate or just. I ask you to believe me that we, too, have not forgotten the terrible significance of the invasion of the Soviet Union on 22 June, 1941, and that we have drawn the lessons from it."

Brandt reminded Brezhnev of his joint statement with Schmidt during his visit to Bonn in 1978 that they wanted to achieve approximate balance in arming at the lowest possible level. "We are in favor of negotiations with the aim of making counterarming superfluous by adjusting [korrigieren] advance arming," Brandt said on the matter of the planned deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe as a response to the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

Pointing to the greetings conveyed to Brezhnev by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Brandt gave the assurance that "we want to be a people of good neighbors, and we do not want a war to start from German soil ever again."

Brandt stressed that he had not come to Moscow for negotiations, and that it was most certainly not for him to speak for the United States. "But there is no doubt that a meeting between the two top men of the USSR and the United States will be of great importance for people throughout the world. And I believe that the world should not have to wait too long for this."

Brandt urged that detente be put on a solid foundation again. He said that without military detente, political detente would not survive. "just as there can be no effective military agreements without political cooperation and mutual trust... The question is--even more for the world powers than for others--of whether policy again comes into its own, or whether it capitulates before arms technology."

BREZHNEV CABLES RESPONSE TO MITTERRAND MESSAGE

LD241630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] To Francois Mitterrand, president of the Republic of France:

I am highly grateful to you for the message in connection with the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the Nazi aggression against the Soviet Union. The stern lessons of history make it binding on all of us to prevent a new world war, to put an end to the frenzied arms race. I can assure you that the ensurance of peace has been, is and will always be the supreme goal of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

I fully share your convictions that our countries, the Soviet and French peoples that fought shoulder to shoulder in the years of World War II can jointly make an important contribution to the prevention of the overhanging war threat and to the preservation of peace. It is important that cooperation between the Soviet Union and France play its beneficial role in ensuring peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

OFFICIALS CITED ON U.S. REACTION TO PCF MINISTERS

PM301036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 81 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov dispatch: "Sharp Denial"]

[Text] Paris, 26 Jun--The statement by the U.S. Department of State and the remarks by U.S. Vice President G. Bush in Parris on the participation of communists in the French Government have been assessed by the French deomcratic public as impudent interference in affairs whose solution is the sovereign right of the French nation. These actions, L'HUMANITE writes today in an editorial, can only be viewed as pressure and blatant interference in France's internal affairs. The newspaper stresses that these actions by Washington are a violation of the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference, which was signed by the United States.

Speaking on television, M. Gremetz, secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee, stated that he, like millions of French men and women, consider the State Department's statement unacceptable. The formation of the French Government is a matter for the French people, he said. A new majority has emerged, a leftwing majority in which the communists are taking their place. A government of unity of leftwing forces is an absolutely natural phenomenon.

Speaking on television, French Minister of Foreign Relations C. Cheysson called the U.S. position regarding the participation of communist ministers in the French Governemnt "unacceptable and at the very least surprising." In his opinion there is a discrepancy between the U.S. Department of State's statement on this issue and what he was told by U.S. leaders during his visit to Washington in early June and during his meetings with U.S. Vice President G. Bush just 2 days ago.

In an interview with Radio Europe-1 Cheysson stressed that the Department of State's statement is a "misinterpretation" of the events which have taken place in France.

COMBAT SOCIALISTE, the Socialist Party's newspaper, front-pages the headline: "The Communist Ministers--It Is France Which Chooses Them, Mr. Reagan." "The United States is again refusing to acknowledge reality, proceeding only from its own imperial and strategic interests," the newspaper writes.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION VISITS USSR 23-30 JUN

LD300320 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun, TASS--A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party stayed in the Soviet Union from 23 to 30 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation familiarised itself with questions of socialist economic integration and spoke highly of it, noting the decisive advantages of an equal and mutually advantageous cooperation within the CMEA framework. The course of the 26th CPSU Congress of further developing mutually advantageous international economic ties, the Protuguese comrades stressed, constitutes a major practical contribution to improving the situation in the world, to building confidence between countries and peoples.

SUCCESS OF LEFT FORCES IN ISRAELI ELECTIONS SEEN

LD011014 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0838 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut, 1 Jul (TASS)--Preterm parliamentary elections have ended in Israel. According to preliminary results, a victor has not emerged. The basic political forces--the Labor Party headed by Peres, and the ruling Likud block of Prime Minister Begin--each obtained 49 seats in parliament. This means, however, that in coalition with his traditional allies--religious and rightwing groups--Begin has a better chance of forming the new Israeli cabinet.

At the same time, political observers note that the members of the Likud have not gained a decisive advantage. A considerable section of the voters rejected Begin's domestic policy which has led the country to economic catastrophe. The foreign policy program of Israel's Zionist clique is also not popular with the Israeli public. Neither of the main political groups are capable of ensuring a cardinal settlement of the Near East crisis, since they are forming their policy on an expansionist and anti-Arab platform.

One cannot fail to note the success of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, the list of whose candidates is headed by Mier Vilner, general secretary of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee. In conditions of chauvinism, rabid nationalism and terror which typified the present election campaign, the three seats obtained by the front must be recognized as a significant achievement by the forces of the left.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Executions in Tehran

GF301455 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] According to the order of the Islamic Revolution Court, 11 individuals, most of whom were accused of armed struggle against the Islamic Republic, were executed in Tehran. It has also been reported that in Esfahan and Chalus another nine have been executed for activities against the government.

Report on Funeral

LD301434 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 30 Jun, TASS--Hundreds of thousands of Iranians today took part in the funeral procession in tribute to the memory of the victims of the explosion at the headquarters of the ruling Islamic Republican Party, the explosion in which 72 leaders of the party and state were killed. The participants in the funeral procession carried streamers condemning the intrigues of U.S. imperialism against Iran.

Addressing the funeral meeting, speaker of the Iranian Parliament 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani stressed that terroristic acts, the heightening of tension and other crimes are parts of a large-scale plot that is traced abroad.

He said that the "fifth column" of counterrevolution which is operating in accordance with the plans of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States and other centres of espionage concentrated numerous forces in the criminal alliance. This alliance includes capitalists and landowners, agents of the shah's regime. Mercenaries and foreign spies joined in it.

The speaker of parliament urged the population to be vigilant in face of the intrigues of counterrevolution and vicious propaganda of Western radio stations.

Although U.S. State Secretary Haig denied the involvement of the United States in instigating the explosion, Radio Tehran broadcast the warning of the Islamic Republican Party to the United States and Israel. "As the plots of the United States become more vicious, the Iranian people will be rallying closer," the statement says. "The United States and Israel should realize that they will be unable to intimidate the Iranian revolution by killing its leaders. The Iranian revolution will continue forging ahead until an end is put to the influence of the United States and Zionism in the region. Down with American and Zionist agents."

One of the religious leaders of Iran Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri said that it is the United States and its hired agents that are responsible for the crime of the bomb explosion at the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party.

Since the leader of the Islamic Republican Party Ayatollah Beheshti was killed by the explosion, Minister of Education Mohammed Javad Bahonar has been elected the new general secretary of the party.

It was announced here that the chief of the Evin prison Mohammed Kachu'i was killed yesterday by pistol shots. His assassin and several other persons were arrested.

The statement of the revolutionary court says that Mohammed Kachu'i was killed by "American agents."

Further on Funeral

GF301528 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Today the funeral of the victims of the terrorist act against the leaders of the Islamic Republican Party [IRP] will take place in Tehran. As a result of the explosion of a bomb at the party's headquarters on Sunday, 69 [as heard] individuals were killed. Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, and a number of Majlis deputies and ministers were among the victims.

Mass demonstrations against the United States began in Tehran and other Iranian cities yesterday. Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Majlis speaker, said that the criminal act was carried out by the hands of U.S. mercenaries. (?Meanwhile), it is being said in the Islamic Republic that the United States and Israel cannot scare the Iranian revolution by resorting to terrorism against the leaders of the IRP.

The Iranian Government spokesman, Nabavi, said that the presidential elections will be held on schedule on 24 July regardless of the explosion at IRP headquarters. In a press conference in Tehran, Nabavi announced that the mid-term elections of Majlis will [words indistinct]. Twenty-three new deputies will be elected to the positions held by the deputies killed in the bomb blast.

Sheftunov on Explosion

GF300902 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] According to reports from Tehran, a powerful explosion has rocked the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party. The explosion occurred while a meeting of the party leadership, with the participation of ministers and the deputies of the Islamic Majlis, was being held. According to reports, 69 people were killed as a result of this sabotage. Among them was Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and member of this party, and 4 ministers and 18 deputies of the Islamic Majlis. According to Tehran radio, this bomb was planted by mercenaries associated with the United States. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes that the Iranian nation is justified in expressing this viewpoint.

U.S. imperialism uses terrorism as its government policy. Since the early days of the republic, the U.S. agents have conducted terrorist acts and assassination attempts against the active participants of the anti-imperialist and antimonarchical revolution. According to the media, the terrorist organization Forqan, which is operating under the direction of the U.S. CIA, is responsible for the treacherous killing of Ayatollah Motahari; Qaraney, the former commander of the Joint Staff; Taqi Haq (Tarkhani), founder of the Tehran mosque; and most other Iranian figures.

The imperialists' terrorist organizations have long been trying to assassinate Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni. The English newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote in June 1979 that a number of persons who had received special training had been sent to Iran to assassinate Ayatollah Khomeyni. The same operation was to be carried out by the 'Amal terrorist organization, which was founded with the cooperation of the CIA especially for this purpose. As we know, terrorist actions were carried out against Iran on 25 April last year. The plans had been made long before with the utmost precision. At that time, a group of saboteurs who had received special training landed at Tabas with the U.S. helicopters and airplanes. However, this sabotage operation was defeated and disgraced.

According to the New York DAILY NEWS, groups of special commandos were sent to Iran in November 1979. They maintained their positions in Tehran until last January and had contact with members of SAVAK and other reactionaries, which shows that the U.S. secret services and their agents are conducting their sabotage actions in Iran. The recent sabotage operation, which resulted in the deaths of Ayatollah Beheshti and other Iranian Government and religious figures, confirms this.

Levchenko Comment

LD301738 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The funeral took place in Tehran of the victims of the terrorist act against the leadership of the governing Islamic Republic Party. Leonid Levchenko of Radio Moscow has this comment:

The crime was clearly aimed against the leaders of the nation, now at a major crossroads of its history. Practically all the Iranian leaders except Ayatollah Khomeyni were at the headquarters when the bomb went off, and it was by chance that the prime minister, Raja'i, and the speaker of parliment, Hashemi Rafsanjani, were not injured. The crime was designed to frustrate the Iranian revolution. All the signs are it was carefully prepared by those who don't hide their hostility towards post-shah Iran.

Ever since the revolution began, the United States has been doing its utmost to make Iran an advance post for its aggressive policy in the Middle East and southwest Asia. It has dispatched a naval armada to its shores. It has sent CIA agents into the country to destabilize the situation by using the most outrageous methods, including terrorism. The Carter administration used to say it did not rule out the possibility of Iran falling apart. In a bid to undermine the prestige of the Iranian Government internationally and domestically it used to heap insults on it. The current administration has taken up that policy. It has exploited the U.S.-Iranian crisis to step up the subversive activity of the CIA, and at the beginning of this year the New York TIMES said that in accordance with the new CIA code the President would not interfere in its affairs but would give the go-ahead only to those actions which, as the paper said, involve political risk.

In a message to the nation the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, has blamed agents of the United States for what he called the most horrible crime since the Iranian revolution, and the Tehran TIMES says the United States would not forget the Chilean experience when American agents drowned that country in blood and murdered its legitimate president, Salvador Allende. Today, the paper notes, the United States is attempting to engineer a similar coup in Iran. Large-scale anti-American demonstrations are now being held in Tehran and other Iranian cities. They are a reply of the people to the intrigues of the enemies of the revolution and a sign of their loyalty to its historic gains.

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1100 GMT on 30 June carries the above Levchenko commentary]

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO KHOMEYNI

LD301648 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a telegram which reads:

"I have learned with indignation about the tragic death, as a consequence of a terrorist act, of a large group of Iranian statesmen and other Iranian citizens. Please receive our profound condolences in this connection. I also ask you to convey our sympathies to the relatives and friends of the deceased."

QADDUMI, PLO DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT TO MOSCOW

Press Conference 30 Jun

LD301638 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpt] A press conference was held in Moscow today by the PLO delegation currently paying a friendly visit to the USSR. Mr Faruq Qaddumi, the head of the delegation and chairman of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee, addressed the journalists. He pointed out that the Middle East situation had considerably worsened recently. He said that this was due to the increasingly aggressive nature of Israel, which is supported by Washington.

Qaddumi referred in particular to the attitude of the Reagan administration. He pointed out that the United States was now putting pressure on the Arab liberation movement not only through the Zionist aggressor, but also with the aid of its military presence which has become a reality. He added that the Arab peoples and the Palestinian peoples must unite so as to stand up to the fresh attempts by the imperialists and the Zionists to impose capitulatory conditions [words indistinct] and the domination of the U.S. military men and the U.S. monopolies over the Arabs.

He underlined the special importance of consolidating Soviet-Palestinian and Soviet-Arab cooperation, describing this as the most important factor which can contribute to the success of the Arabs' struggle.

Departure From Moscow

LD011030 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul, TASS--The delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organization, led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee, has left Moscow.

PRAVDA REPORTS TIKHONOV, JALLUD KREMLIN SPEECHES

PM301344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 26 June in the Kremlin a luncheon was held on behalf of the Soviet Government in honor of "Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Addressing the guest, N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said:

We are glad to greet you, Comrade Jallud, and the people accompanying you. Our impressions of Comrade al-Qadhdhafi's recent visit to Moscow are still fresh in our memory. The talks held during the visit between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders and the leader of the Libyan revolution were an important contribution to the consolidation of the friendly relations between our countries. We hope that the Soviet-Libyan talks which are now being held in Moscow will serve the further expansion of all-round fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the spirit of the accords reached with Comrade al-Qadhdhafi and for the benefit of our peoples and the cause of peace throughout the world.

Using the experience we have already accumulated, we will continue to strengthen mutual understanding and trust between the two countries and to raise relations between them to an even higher level.

This is particularly important now, under the conditions of the complication of the international situation, when through the fault of the forces of imperialism and reaction the cause of detente and peace has been jeopardized.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said at the opening of the USSR Supreme Soviet session, "...It is necessary to do everything now, today, to bar the way to those with a liking for unlimited armaments and military adventures. Everything must be done to ensure people's right to life."

The piratical attack on the nuclear research center near Baghdad, the bloody acts of provocations on Lebanon's tortured land, the constant barbarous bomb attacks on the Palestinian camps--all these are links in the single chain of the policy of aggression and expansion pursued by Israel's ruling circles, backed by the United States. The expansionist policy of the enemies of the Arab peoples has brought the tension in the Near East to a dengerous level. Rebuffing the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and reaction is the common task of all progressive peace-loving forces.

Guided by the common goals of the struggle against our common enemy--imperialism and colonialism--and by the desire to safeguard peace, security and the peoples' social progress, and following on this issue the historic program for the consolidation of peace for the eighties elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people will continue to be ready to strengthen friendship and cooperation with Libya.

N.A. Tikhonov proposed a toast to the health of Comrade Jallud and all Libyan friends and to friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Libya.

In his reply speech 'Abd as-Salam Jallud expressed profound thanks for the opportunity to make this visit, which followed soon after the visit to the Soviet Union by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

M. al-Qadhdhafi's talks in Moscow with L.I. Brezhnev were a new stage in strengthening the friendship between the two countries. This visit opened up new prospects for the intensification and expansion of friendship and mutual cooperation and defined new avenues in their development. My arrival in the Soviet Union is as it were a continuation of the accords reached during M. al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the Soviet Union.

The decision to develop friendship with the Soviet Union was taken by our leadership immediately after the Libyan revolution was accomplished. We have been convinced again that our friendship must continue to be strengthened.

Touching on the Near East situation, 'Abd as-Salam Jallud resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of the United States and Israel. The bandit attack on Iraq's peaceful nuclear center, he said, was carried out with the knowledge and connivance of the United States. It is well known that the U.S. leadership was given three warnings of the attack which was being prepared. Begin himself said so.

Israel is now rejecting the decisions taken by the UN Security Council in connection with the Israeli aggression and is refusing to place its nuclear centers under international control. In this connection Jallud urged the UN Security Council to take steps ruling out Israeli production of nuclear weapons which, in the hands of the Israeli aggressors, present a great threat to the existence of the Arab nation.

'Abd as-Salam Jallud denounced Israeli threats against Syria. I want to note, he said, that Israel is increasingly making demands on neighboring countries which are out of keeping with any international norms. The United States is increasingly threatening Libya. The U.S. administration has stated quite openly that it will render aid to all countries of the region which oppose the Arab peoples. We are very worried by this, but we believe in our people, we believe in our friends, we believe in all peace-loving forces.

The United States is seeking either to change our political course or to suppress the present regime. But our convictions are progressive. We have openly declared to everyone that we will struggle against the U.S. imperialism in whatever form its aggressiveness may be manifested.

Categorically rejecting U.S. accusations that Libya is involved in international terrorism, Jallud stated that his country opposes terrorism and is prepared to support a relevant international agreement aimed against terrorism. However, he stressed, Libya will continue to render support to national liberation movements.

The United States is trying to make us stop rendering aid to the Arab people of Palestine. But we state that we shall always render them aid and support in their just struggle.

As for the United States, it has openly stated, in the person of President Reagan and other officials, that it will oppose all national liberation movements.

The United States--I have in mind the Reagan administration--is repudiating all the commitments made under the previous administration.

All this attests that the United States has decided to pursue a policy in two directions. The first is enmity for all peoples of the world and struggle against peoples trying to achieve freedom and independence. The second is to impose the arms race on the whole world while the peoples of many countries are experiencing hunger and economic difficulties. We are sure that the peoples of the countries which defeated Hitler and the forces which, headed by the great Soviet Union, are struggling against imperialism, will be able to uphold peace. We are very sympathetic toward these forces. That is why we advocate the unity of all progressive forces in the world. I am sure that the aggressive circles and the supporters of the fueling of tension will fail totally, as was the case with fascism.

Jallud stressed that the peoples of the world see and feel firm support in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In conclusion, he said, I want to express thanks to the Soviet leaders for their warm reception, to thank Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet comrades present here and to propose a toast to Libyan-Soviet friendship.

Present at the luncheon on the Soviet side were I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairmen L.V. Smirov and N.V. Talyzin; USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other officials.

On the Libyan side were the people accompanying 'Abd as-Salam Jallud on his trip.

The luncheon took place in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day Soviet-Libyan talks began. A broad range of questions of the further development of economic relations between the two countries is being examined.

JANA on Jallud Speech

LD262126 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1847 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 26 Jun (JANA)--Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud lauded the development of Libyan-Soviet relations and underlined the importance of continuing these relations in the interest of the Arab Libyan and Soviet peoples and their aspirations. He also stressed the importance of the exchange of visits in order to achieve more positive results in the interest of the two peoples.

At a welcome reception offered today by the Soviet premier, Staff Maj Jallud said: We in the Jamahiriyah highly appreciated the visit of the brother leader [Al-Qadhdhafi] to the Soviet Union and we regard it as a step forward on the road to friendship. The visit opened up new possibilities for cooperation and defined new orientations in the relations between the two peoples.

Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud expressed his conviction that the present talks would lead to positive results, based on the spirit of constructive cooperation between the two peoples. He pointed out that our friendship with the Soviet Union, the peoples of the socialist community, and all the forces of progress and freedom, stems from a constant and strategic point of departure.

Staff Major Jallud also denounced the American position of hostility toward the Arab nation and condemned the United States' total bias in favor of the real enemy of the Arab nation. He said America, a superpower, defends the biggest act of terrorism--namely the act of terrorism against the Iraqi nuclear installations which was carried out with the planning and knowledge of America.

Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud said the Israelis, protected by the American umbrella, have now come to dictating conditions which are unacceptable by international norms, demanding that Syria leave its forces without air cover so that they may remain at the mercy of repeated Israeli raids. He also said we have reason to believe Israel is in possession of nuclear bombs. This, he said, constitutes a threat to the existence of the Arab nation, in addition to the U.S. intrigue against the people of Lebanon and against the Palestinian revolution and also inventing the artificial missile-crisis.

He pointed out the pressure being put on Europe and on Japan by the United States so that the European and Japanese policies would not be in the service of their own peoples but in the service of U.S. imperialist interests. He also pointed out that the stand of the United States against the independence of the peoples of southwest Africa is a defiance to the African peoples and shows that the United States pursues two lines: hostility toward the peoples of the world and opposition to their aspirations for freedom, and pushing these peoples on to the road of the arms race so that they suffer hunger and poverty.

JALLUD CABLES TIKHONOV, PRAISES JOINT AGREEMENTS

LD301650 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Jamahiriyah Revolution Command Council addressed a cable from on board his aircraft to Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The message reads: At the conclusion of my working visit to the USSR and on leaving the USSR I wish to express my profound thanks to you personally and to the leaders and great people of the Soviet Union for the hospitality and warm welcome accorded me and members of my delegation. I wish to commend the atmosphere in which our negotiations took place and also the agreements which we reached [word indistinct]. This is possible thanks to Soviet-Libyan negotiations which took place previously between Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution--negotiations which contributed to the promotion of the Soviet-Libyan and Soviet-Arab relations on the path of [word indistinct] to consolidate solidarity among the peoples of the Arab countries and the Soviet Union.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DAMASCUS SOLIDARITY FORUM

Korshunov Dispatch

PM291434 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov dispatch from V. Kondrashov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Strengthening Cohesion"]

[Text] The international conference of solidarity with Syria and the PLO against the machinations of imperialism and its allies, which is opening in Damascus following an appeal by the WPC, is an important event in the political life of the Near East. Emissaries from nearly 140 countries and international public and political organizations are taking part. Our correspondent Ye. Korshunov reports.

On the eve of the opening of the conference information concerning its agenda, tasks and participants was published widely in Beirut and Damascus. It was reported that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was to deliver a major speech at the opening.

A detailed account was published of the greetings message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the conference participants. All the Lebanese and Syrian information organs devoted priority attention to this message.

The basic questions on the agenda for the conference, whose proceedings will last 4 days, are: The Syrian people's struggle against the imperialist conspiracy and in defense of their motherland, condemnation of imperialist and Zionist plans directed against the Arab peoples, and the situation in the Near East and the Persian Gulf.

The conference participants have assembled in Damascus at a time when an explosive situation has arisen in the Near East because of Tel Aviv's flagrant provocations against Syria, the escalation of Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon, the Israeli military's piratical attack on Iraq and the intensification of the war of annihilation which Israel is waging against the Palestinian people.

The participants in the broad, representative forum which has assembled in Damascus and which reflects the views and opinions of all our people of good will are fully determined to speak out vehemently in support of the peoples of Syria and Palestine, who are now in the front line of the struggle against U.S. and Israeli intrigues in the Near East, and in defense of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

They demand an end to Israeli aggression and the immediate liberation of the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and a lasting, just solution to the Near East problem with the participation of interested parties, including the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative—the PLO.

Taking part in the conference's work are prominent representatives of the Syrian and Palestinian peoples, state and public figures from Arab countries and delegations from the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Al-Asad, 'Arafat Speeches

PM291235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Solidarity With Patriots' Struggle"]

[Text] Damascus, 23 Jun—Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has delivered a long speech at the international conference of solidarity with Syria and the PLO and against the intrigues of imperialism and its allies which has opened here. Thanking the WPC for organizing this conference, the Syrian president described the struggle the Syrian people are waging against imperialism, Zionism and the forces of external and internal reaction.

Imperialism and Zionism, H. al-Asad stressed, are nurturing new plans for establishing their rule in the Near East. However, as before, these plans are doomed to failure. The guarantee of this is the solidarity of all progressive forces with the Arab peoples' struggle.

In his speech H. al-Asad assessed the USSR's policy highly. He noted in particular: the Soviet Union stands on our side and has frequently extended a hand of friendship to us.

The Zionists, the speaker continued, are dreaming of a "great Israel" whose borders would extend from the Nile to the Euphrates. We want just one thing--the liberation of our lands, the independence of our motherland and the creation of conditions for its peaceful development. We will struggle for true peace, but at the same time we shall struggle against a capitulationist peace. H. al-Asad stressed in particular that to achieve peace it is essential to return to a policy of detente.

Stormy applause greeted the message of greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, read out at the conference.

Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who spoke at the conference, pointed out that the patriots of the Arab nation have rejected the capitulationist course imposed on them since they defend the future of their motherland, their children and all Arab peoples. The PLO Executive Committee chairman assured those taking part in the conference that the Palestine Resistance Movement will continue to wage a resolute struggle against Zionist aggression and imperialist and CIA plots and for the liberation of the occupied Arab lands and peace.

The strength of the Syrian people, WPC president R. Chandra stressed in his speech, lies in the fact that they are well aware of who is their friend and who their enemy. And they have many friends. The most reliable of these friends is the Soviet Union. And however Syria's enemies may try to discredit and destroy this friendship, they will never break the ties linking the Syrian and Soviet peoples.

SYRIAN MINISTER MEETS MARITIME FLEET OFFICIAL

JN251846 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1805 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jun (SANA)--Transport minister Muharram Tayyarah and the accompanying delegation who are on a visit to the Soviet Union, met here today with Soviet Minister of the Maritime Fleet (Kominikov). The meeting was attending by Syrian Charge d'Affaires in Moscow Bisharah Kharuf. Talks during the meeting centered on the importance of Soviet-Syrian cooperation in the field of sea transportation within the framwork of the Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation treaty signed late last year. The SANA correspondent has learned that the Syrian delegation would visit the cities of (Varshilovgrad and Leningrad, which specialize in railway industry, in order to see the transport centers there.

SOUTH YEMENI CLERGYMEN PAY VISIT TO UZBEK SSR

GF271640 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] A group of South Yemeni clergymen headed by Khalid Fadl Manur, the minister of justice and religious trusts, has paid a visit to the Uzbek SSR. While expressing his views to a Tashkent radio correspondent, Khalid Fadl Manur said: During our visit to the Uzbek SSR, we acquainted ourselves with Uzbekistan's achievements in the field of socialism under the guidance of the Soviet Government and the CPSU. It is our hope that the Uzbek people will [words indistinct] in the future. As for the question of Islam in the Uzbek SSR, we have observed that the Muslims of this country are (?observing) their religious traditions, praying in mosques and systematically abiding by the rules of Islam.

BREZHNEV AWARDS PARTY, STATE LEADERS IN KREMLIN

LD251106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented awards of the Soviet Union in the Kremlin to responsible party, state and public figures. On presenting the awards, Comrade Brezhnev made a speech. He said: [read by announcer]

Esteemed comrades, before presenting the awards I would like to say a few words about each of the heroes of today's festivities.

Nikolay Konstantinovich Baybakov is awarded the title, Hero of Socialist Labor. He is well known both by us at home and those abroad. He is known as an experienced economic executive, able to think and act in a statesmanlike manner. For many years now Nikolay Konstantinovich has headed the USSR Gosplan, a key element in the whole system of economic management. A good plan, where the aims posed are supported by the corresponding resources and where the priority remains the most modern and economic method of management, is half the battle. Our Gosplan does not mark time. It is developing together with the development of the economy. But much is asked of him to whom much is given. This primarily concerns the harmonious development of all branches of the economy.

It is precisely Gosplan which takes the lead in the country for a blaanced economy and for planning discipline. It is precisely Gosplan which should always be above any narrowly departmental tendencies. You are perfectly aware, Nikolay Konstantinovich, of how important it is that Gosplan should be on top of these tasks.

Konstantin Nikitovich Belyak is also awarded the title, Hero of Socialist Labor. He leads one of the youngest of our ministries--the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production. Life itself prompted the need for the creation of this ministry. It already occupies a notable place in the country's whole agroindustrial complex. Here there has been a definite effect of the personal initiative and energy of Konstantin Nikitovich.

It should be stressed that machine builders should take part in the most direct way in the solution of the food problem, which is one of the most important of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Taking advantage of this occasion, I would like to express a wish that an attraction toward what is new and technologically most advanced should always be characteristic of this new ministry.

Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, is awarded the Order of Lenin. The Petersburgers [Pitertsy], Leningraders, Comrade Brezhnev said, were always in the foremost ranks of fighters for the revolution, for socialism. This is so today. One must value most highly of all the fulfillment of plan tasks, and Leningraders do this year in year out. They do it because a constant aspiration for a better organization of production management, exactingness and attention for the cadres and an orientation to the final results are typical of them, and in all this they do not forget about quality of output. In a word, the Leningrad party organization works creatively and there has been a big construction here of enthusiasm and organizational talent from Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, who has now been first secretary for more than 10 years. Taking advantage of the occasion, I would like to express the wish that Leningraders will continue to apply their high standards to everything: production, culture and relations between people.

I am presenting the Order of Lenin to Aleksey Mikhaylovich Shkolnikov, chairman of the Committee for People's Control of the Soviet Union. We say a great deal about raising the responsibility of cadres, but responsibility in the party and a Leninist conception is always in accordance with control Our control, made up of a 10-million-strong army of people's controllers, is imbued with implacability toward any kind of abuse and shortcomings. This is restless work; in order to carry out control in a party and in a Leninist spirit, one just be more cutting and not be afraid to spoil relationships and put questions openly, boldly, painstakingly taking every signal coming from below into account.

This is the kind of work toward which the party Central Committee directs the organs of people's control and their leader, Aleksey Mikhaylovich Shkolnikov.

The Order of Lenin is awarded today to Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov, the energetic leader of our Komsomol.

One always wants to speak about our youth in warm and cordial terms. Our youth deserves it. Soviet girls and lads enthusiastically tackle the most diverse matters of which our society is in need. Many of them are able to see the importance of seemingly insignificant matters and see in the seemingly personal a part of the common and national. This is because our young replacements are growing up as highly idealistic and cultural and with the excellent feeling for the new.

Communist construction is a matter of unprecedented novelty. It opens before our youth a boundless field for applying its strength, and of course it gladdens us that the Komsomol and its Central Committee, with Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov at its head, actively joined in, within the first months, the work connected with the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Dear comrades, accept from me most cordial congratulations. I wish you new successes, good health and happiness.

Those awarded then expressed sincere thanks to the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Soviet state and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the high evaluation of their activities. They gave the assurance that they will devote all their efforts, knowledge and experience to the matter of implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They will loyally serve the cause of the whole people: the construction of the communist society in our country.

During the presentation of awards there were present in the hall Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other comrades.

Those present warmly congratulated those who received awards and wished them further successes for the benefit of the homeland.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO REGIONAL OFFICIALS

LD242358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] USSR awards have been presented to a group of comrades in the Kremlin by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The order of Lenin and the Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal of Hero of Socialist Labor were conferred upon Lomakin, first secretary of the Norskiy Kraykom. Orders of Lenin were presented to: Polyakov, minister of the motor vehicle industry; Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Patardize, chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers; Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers; Medunov, first secretary of the Krasnodarskiy Kraykom; Obkom, First Secretaries of Borodino of Astrakhan, Trundy of Belgorod, and Klimenko of Smolensk; and Fedorov, veteran of the party and of the Great Patriotic War.

LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS 18 JUNE

WA291459 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 1

[Information bulletins on Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet sessions]

[Text] Morning Session

The third session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation began at 1000 on 18 June 1981 in Vilnius.

P. Grishkyavichyus, A. Barkauskas, R.-B. Songayla, N. Dybenko, V. Astrauskas, A. Barauskas, A. Brazauskas, K. Kaŷris, L. Shepetis, V. Baltrunas and V. Mikuchyauaskas participated in the session.

The session was opened by Deputy V. Laurushas, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

In connection with the fact that R.-B Songayla, deputy from the Vizhuonskiy Electoral Okrug, was appointed chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers the Supreme Soviet relieved him of his duties as chairman of the Supreme Soviet, and, at the proposal of V. Mikuchyauskas, deputy from the Daynavskiy Electoral Okrug and first secretary of the Kaunasskiy Gorkom, L. Shepetis, deputy from the Rambinskiy Electoral Okrug and secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, was unanimously elected Supreme Soviet chairman.

The Supreme Soviet heard the report of Deputy Ya. Greychyuvene, deputy chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the results of the supplementary elections for the Energeticheskiy Electoral Okrug and on verification of the authority of the elected deputy.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet recognized the authority of Vitautas Yuozovich Kardamavichyus, who was elected on 5 April 1981, as Supreme Soviet deputy for Energeticheskiy Electoral Okrug 87.

The Supreme Soviet adopted the following agenda:

1. The soviets' tasks to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

2. The bill on protection of the atmosphere and the bill on the protection and use of fauna.

3. Ratification of Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

At the proposal of I. Miknene, deputy from the Nauyakuryayskiy Electoral Okrug and operator at the Kedaynyay Biochemical Plant, who spoke on behalf of the Council of Elders, the Supreme Soviet approved the work procedure of the Supreme Soviet session.

Deputy A. Barkauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered the report on the soviets' tasks to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

After a brief interval, the deputies embarked on discussion of the report on the soviets' tasks to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The following participated in the debate: A. A. Vileykis, deputy from the Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug and chairman of the Vilnyusskiy Gorispolkom; V. Kubilyus, deputy from the Salantayskiy Electoral Okrug and first secretary of the Kretingskiy Raykom; V. Daylidene, deputy from the Yuzhnyy Electoral Okrug and spinner at the Alitus cotton combine imeni 60-Letiya Kompartii Litvy; D. Mikutene, deputy from the Mosedskiy Electoral Okrug and milker of Skuodasskiy Rayon's Aushra Kolkhoz; A. Laurinchyukas, deputy from the Telshyayskiy Electoral Okrug and editor of the newspaper TIYESA; and B. Zaykauskas, deputy from the Promyshlennyy Electoral Okrug and first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Gosplan.

This concluded the morning session.

Evening Session

The evening session was chaired by Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Supreme Soviet.

The chairman reported that the republic Supreme Soviet had received an inquiry from a group of deputies addressed to G. Simenenko, minister of local industry. The deputies wished to know what measures are planned for an increase in the production of small-scale agricultural mechanization facilities.

Guided by the Supreme Soviet's time limit, the Supreme Soviet resolved to discuss the deputies' inquiry tomorrow, 19 June.

The Supreme Soviet proposed discussion of the report on the soviets' tasks to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The following spoke in the debate: A. Vernotas, deputy from the Tauyenskiy Electoral Okrug and chairman of the Ukmergskiy Rayispolkom; L. Sivakova, deputy from the Svetlyy Electoral Okrug and worker at the Klaypeda pulp and cardboard plant; M. Gudzhyus, deputy from the Kayshyadorskiy Electoral Okrug and chairman of the Kayshyadorskiy Rayispolkom; A. Rimkus, deputy from the Rokishkskiy Electoral Okrug and minister of education; and D. Adomaytene, chairman of Anikshchyayskiy Rayon's Anikshchyayskiy Apilinka Soviet Ispolkom.

The debate continued after a brief interval. The following spoke in the debate: M. Dulmanas, deputy from the Vingisskiy Electoral Okrug, first deputy minister of construction and manager of the Vilnius Vilnyusstroy construction and installation trust, and Shyaulyayskiy Gorispolkom Chairman K. Zaletskas.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet adopted the decree "The Lithuanian SSR Soviets' Tasks To Implement the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

This concluded the evening session.

The third session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet will continue on 19 June.

JOINT PARTY, STATE SESSION HELD IN GEORGIA

WA730214 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report on Georgian party, government joint session]

> [Excerpts] To go forward, not resting on what has been achieved and increasing and consolidating successes—this is what was demanded by the Georgian CP Party Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, which discussed the results of fulfillment of the state plan of the republic's economic and social development in 5 months of this year and the tasks for the successful completion of the plan and socialist pledges of the first 6 months of this year at a joint session.
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> The report at the session was delivered by Comrade G. V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The Times Demand This

Prefacing the report with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words concerning Georgia's confident start to the 11th 5-Year Plan, the speaker formulated the tasks confronting the republic's workers thus: "In the results of each stage—6 months, 9 months and 1981 as a whole—secure the unconditional fulfillment of each of the 17 main indicators of the plan of the republic's economic and social development."

The session thoroughly analyzed the progress of fulfillment of each point of the plan. In commodity output sales it was exceeded by almost R95 million, and by almost R75 million in the manufacture of commodity output.

In the 5 months the industrial production growth rate--an indicator which forms a number of other indicators to a certain extent--constituted 105.2 percent compared with the 105 percent envisaged by the pledges. However, a decline in this indicator is to be observed compared with certain months. Thus in January it stood at 107.4 percent.

Enterprises of the union ministries of power and electrification and petrochemical industry, for the production of mineral fertilizers and of machine-tool and tool-building industry and also enterprises of the Abkhazskaya ASSR, the cities of Tbilisi, Gori and Zugdidi and of 18 rayons are lagging behind the prescribed growth rate.

Among the enterprises failing to fulfill the state plans are those of the system of the republic ministries of construction materials industry, food industry, construction, rural construction, light industry and local industry.

The Abkhazskaya ASSR, the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast, the cities of Gori, Poti and Tskhaltubo and Gordzhaanskiy, Marneulskiy, Samtredskiy, Tskhakayevskiy, Goriyskiy, Zugdidskiy, Kaspskiy and other rayons are responsible for the largest number of enterprises which failed to fulfill the monthly plan quotas for the manufacture of commodity output in the period under review.

The course of fulfillment of the plan for labor productivity growth is also unsatisfactory. In January lagging enterprises in this indicator constituted 9.9 percent, but 13.1 percent in the 5-month results.

Close attention was paid at the session to questions of an improvement in product quality. It was pointed out that with the new regulations governing certification of products for the state Sign of Quality taking effect in 1981 the list of such products narrowed. In this connection the proportion of products bearing the honorary pentacle declined from the 21 percent of total production achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan to 11 percent in January. The session demanded that managers and party leaders pay special attention to an improvement in quality indicators.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech at the jubilee festivities in Tbilisi that personnel turnover and losses of work time are still great in the republic and that it is essential to assimilate new capacity more rapidly and to accelerate the modernization of major enterprises. An important task confronting us is, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, the fuller use of labor resources. Special attention was paid to these questions at the joint session.

The rapporteur and those who spoke--Comrade N. A. Chitanava, first deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers; Comrade O. N. Suladze, director of the Rustavi foundry; Comrade R. A. Dzhaparidze, chairman of the GSSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; and others--revealed the reasons for the failure to fulfill the product list plan, which is reflected most negatively in the work of the subcontracting partners. The joint session noted that nothing lowers the republic's labor prestige like the violation of contract discipline.

The demand resounded pointedly at the session for a strengthening of labor discipline in all areas and for the declaration of a decisive struggle against shirkers, sloppy individuals, slackers and those who wish to snatch from the state as much as possible and to give it as little as possible.

The activity of the construction, transportation, communications, trade and consumer service enterprise workers was analyzed in detail.

Ministers, trust managers, construction administration chiefs, gorkom and raykom first secretaries and soviet ispolkom chairmen are personally responsible, the session declared, for the state of construction and the commissioning of housing. They will primarily be held strictly responsible for the disruption of the plan quotas for housing construction.

The state and progress of the construction of schools, children's preschool establishments and public health facilities gave rise to the session participants' keen concern. Comrade V. T. Gogoladze, minister of construction, described in detail what measures are being adopted to put an end to the lagging in construction.

Concern for the Harvest--A Common Concern

This year also the weather has not been conducive to the on-schedule performance of agricultural operations. The prolonged drought was succeeded by frequent rains and a sharp drop in temperature and hail damage. As a result there was a reduction in the pace of the sowing of spring crops, the harvesting of tea leaf and fodder procurement. Fruit, tea, cereals and potatoes are vegetating under extremely difficult conditions. The ear-growing crops are maturing prematurely, but the development of productive tea shoots and the formation of early potato tubers and grass growth is being held back.

The weather deteriorated even more in May. The abrupt cooling off impeded a successful start to the collection of high-grade tea leaf.

A number of operational measures were adopted and the working people, equipment and material resources were mobilized to eliminate the lagging. Georgian CP Party Central Committee Bureau members and republic Council of Ministers executives regularly visited the rayons and promptly rendered the agricultural workers on-the-spot assistance.

As of 1 June the republic was ahead of last year's pace in fulfillment of the quotas for state purchases of animal husbandry products.

But there is a poor situation when it comes to fodder procurement. The republic's public farms have procured only 28 percent of last year's amount of coarse and succulent fodder. The following demand resounded at the session in this connection: Display high organization, mobilize available potential to the maximum and use each fine day and hour to make good the shortfall and create essential stocks of high-quality coarse, succulent and other types of fodder.

Performance Discipline--A Most Important Condition of Successful Work

Life insistently demands that we not stop at what has been achieved but move forward and cross new frontiers, and for this it is necessary to considerably increase performance discipline--this most important condition of the success of any big undertaking. It is necessary to mobilize all forces and increase to the maximum the responsibility of the party, soviet, union and Komsomol organizations, managers and all working people for the unconditional fulfillment of the state plans and socialist pledges of the first 6 months and 1981 as a whole.

The session sharply criticized the activity of the mass information media, which at times lack promptitude, efficiency and purposefulness and are mobilizing the working people inadequately for surmounting difficulties which arise in this sector of the economy or the other.

Comrade S. Ye. Khabeishvili, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, notified the participants in the joint session of the local party authorities' organizing work with respect to fulfillment of the 17 main indicators of socioeconomic development.

Comrade Z. A. Pataridze, chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers, addressed the joint session.

The results of the joint session of the Georgian CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers were summed up by Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 29-30 JUN

LD010434 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 29-30 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

29 June

Kazakhstan: Alma-Atinskaya Oblast started selective cutting of grain crops today. (1000 GMT)

Leading farms in Turkmenia have cut grain in a very short time. The first to complete the harvesting of barley and wheat are the farmers of Ashkhabadskaya Oblast. The highest grain yield has been achieved in the Karakumskiy Canal area, where the wheat yield is almost 28 quintals per hectare. (1904 GMT)

Farms in the Irkutskaya Oblast have started fodder procurement on a massive scale for public animal husbandry. About 2,000 mechanized teams and 230 specialized detachments participated in the work. This year farmers in the Angara basin will lay in 1 million tons of hay and haylage and over 2 million tons of silage for the winter. (2105 GMT)

30 June

The latest report from the republican statistical directorate on the progress of grain harvesting was published today in Kazakhstan. Three oblasts in the republic are reaping and threshing grain crops--Chimkentskaya, Dzhanbulskaya and Alma-Atinskaya. Cereals have been harvested from 3,000 hectares. Dagestanskaya ASSR has begun selling grain from this year's harvest. The pledge is to bring in no less than 500,000 tons of grain. The first cut of alfalfa has been taken in Moldavia. Each heccare is yielding about 180 quintals. Grain is being harvested in 26 of 41 rayons in Rostovskaya Oblast. Barley and winter wheat have been laid in windrows on the first 100,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

PRAVDA URGES IMPROVED PULSE CROP PRODUCTION

PM301243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Attention to Pulse Crops"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress defined increasing grain production as among the most important tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Communists and all rural workers are working purposefully to implement this task. Spring sowing has been completed on schedule. Tending of crops is now underway everywhere in the complex conditions of a hot summer. Farms in southern regions have already dispatched their first thousands of tons of grain, potatoes and vegetables to procurement centers.

Pulse crops occupy an important position in the structure of the grain-growing area. Over the next 5 years it is planned to increase the country's production of such crops to an average of 12-13 million tons a year. Peas, soybeans, lupin and vetch will help to more quickly make up the shortage of fodder protein in stockraising and to reduce consumption of food grain for feed purposes. Our party and government have elaborated and are implementing a broad program of measures to provide moral and material incentives to farms which fulfill or overfulfill their plans for the sale of pulse crops to the state.

The area sown to pulse crops by kolkhozes and sovkhozes has expanded this year and, together with soybean sowings, totals around 6.3 million hectares. Practically every region has favorable conditions for the cultivation of high-protein crops. Agrotechnics are being improved, supplies of fertilizer and machinery have increased, and experience has been accumulated in pea, lupin and vetch cultivation. Many farms in the Ukraine, the Tatarskaya ASSR and Ulyanovskaya Oblast produce good harvests year after year.

But not everywhere is due attention paid to the cultivation of pulse crops. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia and Estonia and in Kurskaya, Saratovskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts have allowed the area sown to them to be reduced and yields to fall. Local party, soviet and economic organs must rectify the situation. It is imperative that pulse crops receive their proper place in crop rotations, a full dose of fertilizer and correct tending. Increasing production of protein crops requires a comprehensive approach. A great deal can be achieved by making creative use of agrotechnics, giving due attention to the existing specific conditions. All sown areas must be left to be harvested for grain: There will then be both forage and sufficient seed for future sowing.

Almost 900,000 hectares of the country's farmland are sown to soybeans. Big harvests are being gathered by a number of farms in Primorskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays and in Chernovitskaya Oblast--that is, wherever a real interest is shown in this crop. Farmers in Krymskaya Oblast are showing just how quickly cultivation of this crop can be expanded. In the last 5 years the area sown to soybeans has been increased there from 2,000 to 22,000 hectares. Farms in some rayons are producing yields of more than 20 quintals of beans per hectare. Persistent efforts must be made to ensure that leading workers' experience is widely disseminated. Breeders and the collectives of scientific-research institutes and experimental stations must also pay more attention to the area sown to pulse crops. They have a duty to provide farmers with high-yield and early-ripening varieties of peas, lupin and soybeans. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture must monitor these matters particularly closely and continue to improve industrial seed growing.

The growth of the yield from every hectare sown to pulse crops is directly linked with the attention given to the land and to raising its fertility. At the same time in some places protein crops are grown on marginal land. This explains, for example, the poor pea harvests in Bryanskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Volynskaya Oblasts. Pulse crops, especially soybean, yields are only slowly increasing on a number of farms in Khabarovskiy Kray and Amurskaya Oblast. Soil acidity is one of the reasons. Powdered lime must be applied in order to fortify it. Farmland there has been supplied with only one-third of its lime requirement even though the Chagoyan limestone deposit, which is capable of fully satisfying the requirements of far East farms for this improver, is nearby. But the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and its contracting organizations are failing to meet the targets for developing this important facility. Farmers also have a considerable number of grievances against chemical industry workers. The supply to rural area of bacterial and other fertilizers and weed control preparations for pulse crops must be accelerated.

One of the bottlenecks in the production of pulse crops is harvesting, which is not far off now. A complex of special machinery is available for harvesting and threshing the crop from around half the sown area. There is a shortage of ZHRB-4 reapers and PZHK-3.5 mowers and drying facilities are lagging behind. The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building is still slow to start up production of the latest equipment for the cultivation of pulse crops. At the same time kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and the rural engineering service must take steps to ensure that available machinery is brought promptly into use and utilized efficiently at harvest time.

This year's and next year's harvest is currently the consuming concern of agronomists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in oblast and rayon agricultural administrations. Calculating the optimal structure of the sown area and mastering progressive cultivation techniques requires a carefully thought out and systematic approach and the attention of field technologists and farm leaders. Now is the time to select the best areas for harvesting for seed purposes and to see that good-quality sowing material is stockpiled in good time.

Rural party organizations must make high-protein crops and ways and means of increasing production and procurements of such crops an object of constant attention. They must extensively develop socialist competition among the collectives of teams, detachments and links to increase pulse crop harvests and disseminate leading workers' experience. Party committees and local soviets must gear farmers to ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for sale of the whole range of agricultural produce and be more rigorous in calling to account those who sometimes forget about the range and quality of the harvest. It is a matter of honor for all rural workers to consistently ensure that these imperatives are observed and to increase pulse crop production.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET ON PRIVATE-PLOTS

WA730213 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 Jun 81 p 1

[Unattributed report on Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session]

[Text] A routine session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chaired by A. F. Vatchenko, member of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held on 4 June.

Questions connected with the work of the third session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation were examined, and the corresponding decrees were adopted.

The session discussed the work of the soviets of Cherkasskaya Oblast's Zolotonoshskiy Rayon and Ternopolskaya Oblast's Shumskiy Rayon on increasing the production of agricultural products on the citizens' private subsidiary farms. Reports were delivered by Zolotonoshskiy Rayispolkom Chairman I. M. Mishchenko and Shumskiy Rayispolkom Chairman M. V. Kurilyak.

The Presidium observed that, implementing the party's decisions with respect to agrarian policy and the directives and recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the soviets of Zolotonoshskiy and Shumskiy Rayons are performing organizing work for the further development of agriculture. Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee decree which approved the socialist pledges of the agricultural workers of Cherkasskaya Oblast for an increase in the production and sale to the state of animal husbandry products in the 11th 5-Year Plan and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee decree on the socialist pledges of Dnepropetrovskaya, Krymskaya and Khersonskaya Oblasts on this question, the rayons' workers are making competition for an acceleration of the growth rate of the production of meat, milk and other animal husbandry products increasingly widespread.

The soviet and management authorities are also paying considerable attention to organization of the production of agricultural products on the citizens' private subsidiary farms as potential for the replenishment of food resources. These questions are discussed periodically at soviet sessions and ispolkom and permanent commission meetings. Competition has been organized among the rural soviets for the fullest use of the potential of the private subsidiary farms. The public is afforded assistance in working truck gardens and acquiring seeds of agricultural crops and mineral fertilizers. All this is contributing to an increase in the production and purchase of farming and animal husbandry products on the private subsidiary farms.

At the same time the session observed that there are appreciable shortcomings and oversights in this important matter. The ispolkoms of rayon and a number of rural soviets are still failing to involve themselves satisfactorily in explanatory work among the population. The necessary exactingness is not being displayed toward managers in respect of ensuring the fullest use of the private subsidiary farms. Citizens are not yet being rendered the necessary assistance in the acquisition of young livestock and poultry and fodder and in the allocation of pasture.

Summing up the results of the discussion of this question, A. F. Vatchenko emphasized that the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian CP congresses make it incumbent upon the soviets and managers to continue to work persistently on an improvement in the conditions of the running of the subsidiary farms by the kolkhoz members, workers, employees and pensioners and an increase in the purchases of farming and animal husbandry products from them. It is necessary to create a situation everywhere wherein the rural inhabitants who are raising livestock and poultry on their own farms and are involved in vegetable growing and horticulture feel that they are performing useful state work. It is necessary to display concern to ensure that each family in the countryside has a truck garden and raises livestock and poultry and, in particular, that as many families as possible provide themselves with cows. For an increase in the production of agricultural products it is necessary to create new and make better use of operating subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations and to enlist the student youth. At the same time it is essential to increase the attention paid to public animal husbandry--the main component of the

food program determined for the 11th 5-Year Plan. On the basis of a strengthening of the fodder base it is necessary to strive by all means for the accelerated growth rate of the production of meat, milk and other products and for a considerable rise in quality indicators and the efficiency of animal husbandry.

The adopted decree determined the concrete tasks for the soviets and the corresponding ministries and departments for a further improvement in work to increase the production of agricultural products on the citizens' private subsidiary farms.

The presidium also examined questions of awards to mothers of large families, Ukrainian SSR citizenship applications and certain other matters. The corresponding resolutions and decrees were adopted.

V. A. Sologub, member of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Trade Unions; V. S. Shevchenko and V. P. Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ya. Ya. Kolotukha, secretary of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; presidium members A. S. Yelagin, A. I. Korniyenko, V. A. Plyutinskiy, G. I. Revenko and V. F. Temnyy; I. Kh. Golovchenko, minister of internal affairs of the Ukrainian SSR; Ukrainian SSR Justice Minister V. I. Zaychuk; F. K. Glukh, prosecutor of the Ukrainian SSR; A. N. Yakimenko, chairman of the republic Supreme Court; and others participated in the discussion of the issues.